

The Enterprise.

VOL. 10.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1905.

NO. 42.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.
6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:19 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
9:39 A. M. Daily.
12:39 P. M. Daily.
5:03 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
9:12 P. M. Daily.

SOUTH.
6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:33 A. M. Daily, except Sunday.
12:03 P. M. Daily.
4:03 P. M. Daily.
7:03 P. M. Daily.
8:33 P. M. Daily.
12:01 A. M. Daily. (Theatre train.)

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R. TIME TABLE

Leave Fifth and Market Sts., S. F.	Leave San Mateo
6:00 a. m.	5:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 7:30 p. m.
7:30 " "	8:00 " "
8:30 " "	9:00 " "
9:30 " "	10:00 " "
10:30 " "	11:00 " "
11:30 " "	12:00 " "
	12:42 a. m.

TIME TABLE South San Francisco R. R. & Power Co.

Leave Holy Cross	Leave Packing House
5:30 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.	Every one-half hour thereafter to 4:30 p. m.
4:30 " "	4:30 " "
5:10 " "	5:35 " "
5:55 " "	6:14 " "
6:30 " "	7:00 " "
7:30 " "	8:00 " "
8:30 " "	9:00 " "
9:30 " "	10:00 " "
10:30 " "	11:00 " "
11:30 " "	11:35 " "
12:15 a. m.	12:35 a. m.

Cars pass Post Office every thirty minutes, 18 minutes before and 12 minutes after the even hours, from 5:42 a. m. to 4:32 p. m.
The last "suburban car", leaving Fifth and Market Sts., S. F., at 11:30 p. m., connects at Holy Cross at 12:15 a. m. with last car for South San Francisco.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 10:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:03
" South		4:05

MAIL CLOSURE.

North	A. M.	P. M.
North	6:55	12:09
South		5:24

South 11:35 8:35
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Methodist Church. Meetings, Butchers' Hall. Sunday Services—Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; Preaching 7:30 p. m.

The pastor, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury will be in town Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Any who may know of sick or distressed neighbors, will please leave word at the residences of Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Du Bois or Mrs. Sullivan.

Catholic Church Services will be held every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Catholic Church.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	Redwood City
Hon. G. H. Buck	
TREASURER	Redwood City
P. P. Chamberlain	
TAX COLLECTOR	Redwood City
C. L. McCracken	
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	Redwood City
J. J. Bullock	
ASSESSOR	Redwood City
C. D. Hayward	
COUNTY CLERK	Redwood City
H. W. Schaberg	
COUNTY RECORDER	Redwood City
John F. Johnston	
SHERIFF	Redwood City
J. H. Mansfield	
AUDITOR	Redwood City
Geo. Barker	
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	Redwood City
Miss Etta M. Tilton	
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	Redwood City
W. B. Gilbert	
SURVEYOR	Redwood City

As an outcome of the longshoremen's strike for an increase of wages to 25 cents an hour, which has been in progress for a month, the greater portion of San Juan, Porto Rico, was under control of a mob the other night. The mob, of which there were about 1000 armed persons, dug up paving blocks and stones, and with these and other missiles rushed through the streets fighting the police, who were armed with rifles and fired scores of shots, but mostly in the air. One person was killed and there are forty injured in the hospital, three or four of whom may die.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD EPITOMIZED

Important and Interesting Haps and Mishaps of the Week Briefly Told.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES

Short, Crisp, Pithy Paragraphs That Give the Cream of the Week's News in a Form Appreciated by All Busy Readers.

Four lives were lost by the capsizing of a small skiff on Swan river, five miles north of Vera, near Ingstrom's landing, Minn.

Tremendous rains have fallen recently at Valparaiso, Chile, and the lower part of the city is totally flooded. Smallpox is raging in severe form.

Fire destroyed the mill, warehouse and elevator of the Kansas City Milling Company at Broadway and Twenty-fourth street, Kansas City, entailing a loss of \$100,000.

The United States Government has informed Morocco that it will send a representative to the international congress on Moroccan reform. Portugal has accepted the invitation of the Sultan to send a representative to the conference.

Three large insurance companies of New York are to be investigated by the Insurance Commissioners of Tennessee, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Minnesota, as a result of a meeting of eight State Insurance Commissioners held in Chicago.

Seven sailors were killed and eight severely injured by the explosion of a submarine mine during mining practice in the Sandhamne roads near Stockholm, Sweden. A boat containing the victims struck the mine and was blown into the air.

The report of George P. Keating and George R. Teller, appraisers of the defunct German Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., shows that though the face value of the bank's assets were \$6,799,176, their actual value as estimated by the appraisers is about \$3,930,070.

The Viceroy of Canton has ejected the monks from the monastery at Canton, China, in consequence of their opposition to a proposed school, and has sold the monastery and its lands at auction, realizing \$300,000. He is spending the money in establishing a normal school on foreign lines for the children of two provinces.

Destruction of mosquito larvae by petroleum and the weeding out of shrubbery in moist places in and about the Long Island and New Jersey coast resorts has almost eliminated the pests. The sprinkling of pools with crude oil has been re-enforced by systematic ditching at many points, which has completely obliterated the damp spots where the mosquitoes were in former years bred by the million.

M. Pokotiloff does not regard the Chinese boycott as likely to prove a serious movement. It has not the Government sanction, he said, and he was of the opinion that more prominence was given to the movement in America than in China. M. Pokotiloff, who is 40 years of age, is an expert on Chinese, Mongolian and Manchurian affairs, and has had much experience in connection with Russian work in the Far East.

News has been received at Victoria, B. C., from Hongkong by the steamship Empress of Japan of horrible atrocities committed by a French district officer at Kwangchowwan, near Hainan, which was recently leased to France by China. M. Liegeot died under mysterious circumstances, the medical officer stating death to be due to sunstroke. An investigation, however, brought to light the fact that the deceased had been guilty of practicing frightful atrocities upon alleged Chinese pirates. The victims were made drunk, beaten with rattans and ironed as a laundryman does linen, with red-hot iron plates, until dead.

What was perhaps the most interesting event of last week in real estate circles in New York city was the leasing of a new six-story business building, to be erected on the plot at the corner of Washington and West Eleventh streets. The building was rented by the Italian-Swiss Colony of San

BOYCOTT WAS STARTED IN WINDY CITY

Chinese Merchants of Chicago Said to Have Instituted the Present Agitation.

WANT EXCLUSION LAW MODIFIED

Labor Leaders Charge That the Chinese Officials and American Capitalists Have Conspired to Destroy Immigration Law.

Chicago.—The Daily News says: Disclosures made in connection with frequent meetings held at secret rendezvous in this city have brought to light that Chicago has played an important part in instituting the boycott now raging in China against American manufactures. Chin Pak Sun, a leading Chinese merchant, outlined the situation. Rigid enforcement of the provisions of the exclusion act stirred the Chinese to dabbling in economic studies. Three Chicago Chinese of wealth were barred from bringing their wives into the United States.

These examples and others incensed the Chinese, and, it now develops, made possible the rapid growth and successful development of the association that is now coaching Chinese all over the world.

Washington.—Labor leaders have charged that a gigantic conspiracy has been entered into by the enemies of organized labor to break down the barriers against Chinese immigration and undesirable immigration of other classes for the purpose of weakening labor organizations in this country. It is charged by labor leaders that certain Chinese officials and a number of American capitalists who are opposed to organized labor have entered into a conspiracy to inaugurate a Chinese boycott of American goods, so that discrimination against American goods can be used as a pretext for relaxing the rigor with which the Chinese exclusion laws have been administered, particularly those sections relating to the admission of merchants and students.

President Roosevelt, in response to this boycott, has directed that more liberal treatment be accorded the Chinese students and merchants who visit the United States, and that as a result of this order, it is declared, Chinese not entitled to enter are pouring in at the port of San Francisco by the hundred.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will take personal charge of the fight against any further letting down of the bars, and will visit the various labor centers of the country for the purpose of arousing labor organizations to action.

At the labor convention which will meet at Toronto in a few days the real fight against exclusion will begin and steps will be taken to have Congress petitioned to prevent any further modifications of the exclusion law.

Francisco for fifteen years, at an aggregate rental of \$200,000.

Rose Vahlilka was arrested at New York, after spending five nights in an old cemetery at North Beach, Long Island. She said it was the only home she knew. She was found asleep on the grave of a man who died two months after the Declaration of Independence was signed. A children's society will take care of the wanderer until a home for her shall have been found.

Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., who returned from his command in the Philippines a few weeks ago for a slight operation on his head, said: "I understand there have been rumors of my intention not to return to the Philippines. I want to say that I sincerely wish to go back and intend to do so in about a month. I expect to spend two more years in the islands."

Undesirable immigrants from all parts of Europe are pouring into this country at an increased rate, according to United States Commissioner Watchorn. About 48,000 immigrants arrived in New York during July, against 36,000 in the same period last year. The undesirable element is shown by the increased number of deportations. More than 1000 were sent back during July, as against 645 a year ago.

CHINESE WITH DREAD DISEASE ARE ADMITTED

Immigration Officers Deceived by Mongols Not Entitled to a Landing.

AIDED BY A RING IN HONG KONG

For Fifty Dollars Celestials Are Supplied With Drug Which Temporarily Removes Evidences of Infectious Trachoma.

Washington.—The Immigration Bureau has collected evidence of the operations of a ring of Chinese and Americans in Hongkong for the purpose of procuring the entrance of diseased Chinese into the United States. These operations have been carried on for some time, and the bureau has no means of knowing how many Chinese were admitted.

It was reported here that Chief Wilkie of the secret service went to Hongkong and Shanghai for the purpose of investigating this fraud, with others. Chief Wilkie denied that, while in Hongkong, having been informed of it by Dr. White of the Marine Hospital service, who told him an American doctor, named Jones, was selling certificates of health for \$50 each, with which the holders were able to board the steamer for San Francisco.

On the steamer returning to San Francisco, Chief Wilkie was informed by the surgeon of the ship that Chinese had been found who had a solution of adrenalin chloride, which they applied to their eyes just before landing at San Francisco. This solution temporarily covered up the evidence of trachoma by driving the blood from the eyelids, and only an expert could detect the fraud. No one knows how many Celestials practiced this fraud.

The Immigration Bureau has secured photographs of a certificate in Chinese reading as follows: "Hongkong.—Received of Lee Wee \$50 for an American doctor or doctors for certificates of health and solution. If Lee Wee fails to get aboard the steamer for San Francisco this \$50 will be returned to him."

"JUAN YING TAI & CO.,

"Guarantors." A number of such certificates have been captured in San Francisco, showing that certain Americans in Hongkong are in league with the Chinese to violate the immigration and exclusion laws. An investigation is now being made, it is understood, though the officials are reticent.

An effort will be made at the coming session of Congress to have immigration inspectors sent to China to take charge of the inspection of Chinese immigrants to the United States. The Immigration Bureau says it is impossible to stop the frauds unless it has its own men, who can be held responsible.

Perennial Strawberries in Happy Valley

Redding.—In Happy valley, in this county, strawberries have borne continuously through the season, which is even not yet ended. Instead of the two ordinary crops that growers are accustomed to harvest, the vines have borne ripe fruit throughout the season and there are as many ripening berries in the patches now as at any time this year. As fast as the berries are gathered the vines blossom anew and more fruit matures. The latest berries are not so large as those produced earlier, but they are of much finer flavor and find ready sale for that reason. It seems almost incredible, but A. Anderson of Oak, in the western end of Happy valley, says that he has marketed \$500 worth of strawberries so far this season from the patch of only one acre and there are more coming on.

Shacks in Aberdeen Must Go.

Aberdeen, Wash.—The City Council has empowered Mayor Lindstrom to move or destroy all of the temporary buildings designated as shacks, built and occupied since the fire of 1903, against which the authorities have been waging a war for some time. This order affects eighteen business firms and owners designated in the ordinance as well as others. It will result in the occupancy of some of the rooms now vacant in substantial business blocks.

PROSPERITY SMILES ON THE FARMER

Crops in All Parts of the Country Are Bigger and Better Than Ever Before.

NATURE LAVISH WITH HER GIFTS

Yield of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay and the Smaller Grain and Produce Staples Will Be of Great Magnitude.

Chicago.—American farms will produce bigger and better crops and return more millions in revenue to farming interests this year than ever before in the history of the country. All kinds of crops—wheat, corn, oats, hay and smaller grain and produce staples—have progressed to the stage where this prediction may be made.

Unanimously optimistic reports come from Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, the Far Southwest, the Pacific Coast and the wonderful spring wheat crop of the Northwest. Quite as much to the point, if not even more, in casting up the ledger of prosperity, is the prospect that prices, compared with the hugeness of the production, will be higher than they have been since war times.

An estimate of the total value of farm products, based on present market quotations, would present an array of figures that would be staggering. If this general survey be extravagant, practically every shrewd railroad crop inspector and every state statistician will have been discredited.

There is a singular unanimity of opinion among those calculated best qualified to speak of the conditions and prospects. But a close-range inspection of the corn fields, of the winter wheat fields and of the general conditions prevailing in the spring wheat territory justify the flattering comments that are made.

The wheat crop will be about 748,000,000 bushels, or 114,000,000 more than last year.

There will be fully 370,000,000 bushels more corn than last year, when the output was 2,467,000,000 bushels. The increase in other crops will be about in proportion.

PAY FOR BRUISES BY GOAT.

Accident Company Gives \$12.50 to Man Who Was Butted Through Fence.

St. Louis.—John Richardson, chief appraiser in the office of the local port at Louisville, has just been awarded \$12.50 damages by an accident insurance company of this city. Mr. Richardson was spending his vacation on a farm near this city and while strolling through a pasture, resplendent in his summer attire, he attracted the attention of a billy goat, which made for him. Mr. Richardson ran for a fence, but the goat reached him about the same time he reached the fence and butted him through the decaying rails.

Richardson was laid up for two days and the accident company made no contest, admitting that the business end of a goat was an accident, inasmuch as the victim used all due diligence in attempting to escape. He was warned, however, to wear more modest garments when visiting the haunt of the Missouri goat.

Mormon Choir to Sing at Portland.

Portland.—The famous Mormon choir of 200 voices from Utah will be in Portland from August 19th to 26th, during the time of the National Irrigation and Trans-Mississippi congresses. L. W. Shurtliff, first vice-president of the National Irrigation Congress, states that between 500 and 1000 people will accompany the choir.

Masked Trio Robs Saloon.

Gervais, Or.—Three masked men held up Becker's saloon on Saturday night, securing \$350 from the till and considerable money and jewelry from the three occupants. The men disappeared directly after the robbery, and have not been apprehended.

Many Visitors to Fair.

Portland, Or.—The Lewis and Clark officials announce that with the attendance of 27,426 on August 2d the 1,000,000 mark has been passed, the total attendance from June 1st, including passes, being 1,013,531.

COUNTY GAME LAW.

The Dates on Which Game and Fish May Be Taken or Killed.

Following are the open Game seasons as issued by the San Mateo County Fish and Game Protective Association:

Cottontail or Bush Rabbits... July 1 to Feb. 1
Rabbit... October 15 to Nov. 15
Hunting with dogs one hour before or after high tide prohibited.
Deer... August 1 to October 3
Trotter... April 1 to November 3
Not more than 100 to be caught in one calendar day.
The killing of Tree or Pine Squirrels, the shooting of Song Birds or robbing their nests is prohibited.
The seasons fixed by the State law for all other game apply to San Mateo County.

Violations of the game laws will be punished by fine or imprisonment. A reward of \$25 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of offenders.

STATE GAME LAW.

The open season for shooting Valley or Mountain Quail, Partridge, Grouse, Sage Hen, or any kind of Wild Duck, or any Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover, or Deer, as fixed by the State law, is as follows:

Valley Quail, Partridge, Sage Hen, Wild Duck, Rail, Curlew, Ibis or Plover... October 15 to February 15
Mountain Quail and Grouse... Sept. 1 to Feb. 15
Doves... Aug. 1 to Oct. 1
Tree Squirrel... July 15 to Nov. 1
Male Deer... Aug. 15 to April 1
Pheasant and Meadow Lark... killing prohibited
Trotter... April 1 to Nov. 1
Steelhead (in tide water) closed February 1 to April 1 and September 10 to October 15
Striped Bass... Three-pound Black Bass... July 1 to Jan. 1
Salmon... Oct. 16 to Sept. 15
Lobster or Crawfish... Aug. 15 to April 1
Shrimp... Sept. 1 to May 1
Crabs 6 inches across back... Oct. 31 to Sept. 1
Turgeon and Female Crabs... Prohibited
Alouane... Less than 15 inches round

Anti-Trading Stamp Law Unconstitutional

Seattle.—Federal Judge Hanford knocked out the State law prohibiting the sale of trading stamps. He held the act to be unconstitutional. The decision was handed down in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Ernest Hutchinson, who had been informed against in the Superior Court. In his decision Judge Hanford said that while the Federal Courts hesitated to act upon questions affecting States, this was clearly an act that prevented legitimate competition and was in restraint of trade. On these grounds the court held the law to be unconstitutional.

Will Advertise for Men for Canal.

Washington.—The Administration will meet the action of the Japanese officers who recently determined that Panama was not fit for Japanese laborers by issuing advertisements for laborers to work on the canal. It is the intention to point out the advantage of the work, the good wages, the improved sanitary conditions and the care exercised by the Government over the men in order to attract laborers to the isthmus.

Grapes Advance in Price.

Lodi.—The price of Tokay grapes has advanced from \$150 an acre for the crop to \$180 an acre, this figure being paid Saturday for the crop from a ten-acre vineyard in this county. In this bargain the purchasing company picks the grapes and the owner practically clears \$180 per acre. The grape crop of Northern San Joaquin will be the heaviest in years and over 1000 acres of new vines will come in bearing this season.

Three Killed by Explosion.

Knoxville, Tenn.—By the explosion of a boiler in the sawmill of T. J. Salts & Co., at Del Rio, Cooke county, Tenn., three men were killed and another fatally injured and seven others injured.

Cyrus Noble.

The World famous American whiskey.

A perfect distillation of the best grain.

Aged in wood.

Of a soft mellow flavor.

Absolutely pure.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

A man with a pull is apt to work
it on the legs of other men.

A crown prince doesn't need to care
whether two can live as cheaply as
one or not.

Along with his \$30,000,000 young
Ziegler inherits the solemn duty of
finding the north pole.

A man may have "a lot of good in
him," but it does not count for much
unless he lets some of it out.

Admiral Togo can speak six lan-
guages, but for the amount of talking
he does, one is all that he needs.

If the seventeen year locust could
be grafted on the mosquito there might
be sixteen consecutive years worth liv-
ing, anyway.

Poet Laureate Austin is to be pitied
when Ella Wheeler Wilcox hears of
his assertion that there are no great
women poets.

Pittsburg has sent Admiral Togo a
box of stogies. After all Rojstevsky
may have known what he was about
when he consented to get licked.

In calling it "The Battle of the Sea
of Japan" Togo failed to do as close
editing as has been noticed in connec-
tion with most of his official utter-
ances.

Lillian Russell has written a maga-
zine article on "How to Keep Hus-
bands." Well, she may know. There
are plenty of people in this world who
do not practice what they preach.

American girls will be likely to de-
cide that Crown Princess Cecilie is
very old-fashioned in spite of the
stories that have been cabled over.
She didn't insist on having the "obey"
clause left out.

Now up jumps a physician and ad-
vises only handsome men and beau-
tiful women to marry. That's the way
it is done in the novels, but as the
story always ends there we never
know what advantages are gained
thereby.

The fresh sale of Captain Kidd's
old home site at Pearl and Hanover
streets is reported without emotion.
Yet the captain was not a bad pirate
for times that knew not rebates, hold-
ing companies or the secrets of out-
side speculation with trust funds.

The farmers of Kansas pay a high
compliment to the young men from
Eastern colleges who helped them har-
vest their crops last summer. They
say the best help they had in the field
were college boys from New York and
New England, who set the Western
fellows "some pretty tough stunts" in
work.

The people don't want the corpora-
tions wrecked. They couldn't get
along without them. In fact, they
are calling for them all the time to
build railroads, mills and to engage
in other sorts of enterprises for the
development of the State. The pur-
pose of a statesman, therefore, should
be to have them dealt with justly—to
see to it that they get what they are
entitled to and nothing more, that they
do not become the oppressors of the
people.

Advertising has now become a part
of the arts of war, as practiced by
the Japanese. When they occupied Dalny,
after the Russians abandoned it, there
were no gates for the dry docks. The
Russians had hidden them. Togo's
ships needed repairs and cleaning. The
dry docks were useless without the
gates. Long search failed to reveal
them. Thereupon the Japanese adopted
the American plan, and devised a
"want ad," to fit the case. The next
day a Chinaman appeared at head-
quarters in response to the "ad," and
told them where the gates were sunk.

A priest in a factory district of
western Massachusetts recently be-
gan a crusade against costly funerals
among his parishioners. On investiga-
tion he found that their expense fre-
quently impoverished the bereaved
family, and that in order to pay for
a magnificent coffin, elaborate floral
settings and a long procession of car-
riages, all of which constituted only
"a passing pageant of an hour," a
household was often compelled to deny
itself for months the bare necessities
of life. In his pulpit accordingly he
denounced such practices, and asked
that henceforth those of his flock who
died be buried as simply as they had
lived. The words of this priest bore
good fruit. Simplicity instead of os-
tentation has more and more charac-
terized the funerals of his parish, and
as a result the community as a whole
has been much happier. This was not
because it grieved the less over its
dead, but because, being less starved
by extravagant manifestations of its
sorrows, it could bear them with a
greater fortitude. Nor has a single
parish only been blessed. The senti-
ment against costly ceremonials for
the dead has spread to other parts of
Massachusetts, where other clergymen
have followed the example of the
priest. It is to be hoped that the gos-
pel of simple grief, as some have called
it, may find its way everywhere.

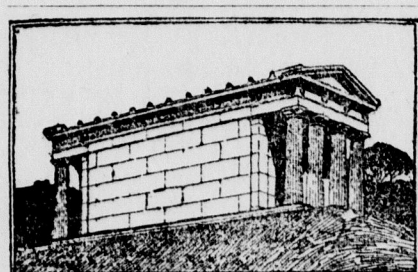
Somebody wants to know how King
Edward's work compares with that of

President Roosevelt and what Vic-
toria's son really stands for in Great
Britain. There can be no comparison
between the two rulers. President
Roosevelt really rules. He has all the
power commonly accredited to a mon-
arch, and he can do scores of things
that no king would ever dream of do-
ing. King Edward sustains a heavy
load of dignity and draws a stipend
from the public treasury that is meas-
ured in seven figures, that is about all.
He is the social head of his country.
He makes precedent. He is fashion
itself. The things that the king does
are good form and are really the laws
of society and are aped by the people.
It is odd how well loved is this man
who plays such a small part in the
affairs of government. London has
100,000 of starving poor. Most of
them are starving because opportunity
has been denied them. And they lay
their hands on their empty stomachs,
while they cry, "God save the king."
Mighty hordes of the unemployed
march the streets of the greatest city
of the world and again the cry is
heard, "God save the king." You see,
rich and poor really love this monarch.
Time was when the rabble would
have stormed a castle and shortened
the king by a head, but that was in an
age when a king was indeed a king
and the common people were dogs.
Now, your Englishman, whether high
or low, may curse parliament and the
war lords and all those who increase
the tax burdens, but he will never miss
an opportunity to get down on his
marrowbones to the first gentleman of
Europe.

Have the ocean cable and quick
overland communication diminished
the importance of diplomatic repre-
sentatives to foreign governments, as
some persons assert? The foreign offi-
cers of two governments can so easily
confer over the wire, they say, that a
nation needs only an occasional special
envoy who may be charged with the
completion of a particular negotiation.
That theory of the diplomatic service
overlooks the great value of ambassa-
dors and ministers in creating an at-
mosphere friendly to their own coun-
try. Think how much Wu Ting-fang,
the gifted Chinese minister who left
here a few years ago, did by his
speeches before commercial gatherings
and educational institutions to bring
Americans to recognize some of the
intrinsic merits of the long-lived em-
pire which he represented. Our Presi-
dents usually send to the court of St.
James an ambassador of good oratorical
abilities. His influence there may be
very great. An old French proverb
declares that "Absent people are al-
ways in the wrong." It is easy to mis-
understand those whom we do not see.
Thousands of petty disagreements in
every-day life can be ended by a little
plain talk. Because diplomats serve
this end, their expensive establish-
ments and lavish entertainments are
not so purposeless as they seem at
first thought. It may have seemed
wasteful for the Russian and the Japa-
nese representatives in Washington,
during the last winter of terrible strug-
gle at home over the destinies of the
far East, to give costly receptions.
But the entertainments doubtless have
an effect on American public senti-
ment, just as did the Japanese exhibit
at the World's Fair, maintained in the
same spirit. If diplomacy can in any
case shorten the duration of war by
a single day, it has earned its cost
for years. Fancy fees are much cheap-
er than gunpowder.

GRANITE MAUSOLEUM TO BE SENATOR HANNA'S TOMB.

In Lakeview cemetery, Cleveland,
on a high knoll overlooking the lake,
is soon to be constructed a mausoleum
for the Hanna family. The mausoleum
is to be in the Doric style and will
be built of white granite, quarried in
Troy, N. H. At each end are to be



MAUSOLEUM FOR MARCUS HANNA.

large pierced bronze double doors. The
interior is shaped in the form of a
cross, with a vaulted ceiling of colored
mosaics, in the center of which is an
inlaid mosaic cross. In each transept,
or short arm of the cross, will be placed
a carved marble sarcophagus, cut
from a block of Norwegian marble. In
one of these will be placed the body of
Senator Marcus A. Hanna. On each
side of the long arms of the cross will
be built four catacombs, or sixteen
in all. These catacombs extend from
the floor to the ceiling. The granite
platform on which the building stands
is twenty-five feet wide and forty-eight
feet long. The height of the mausoleum
is twenty-three feet.

Curious Bay Windows.

There is a house in Bridgeport,
Conn., that has two of the most curi-
ous bay windows ever seen. They
are made of halves of old horse cars.
Holes were cut in the front of the
house just the size of the cars, and one
of the discarded vehicles was cut in
two lengthwise. The halves were put
in position and now the front rooms
have added light and window seats
that used in times gone by to accom-
modate the riding public of the city.

And He Was It.

Mrs Benham—Do you know how
lobsters are caught?
Benham—Only one, my dear—
Judge.

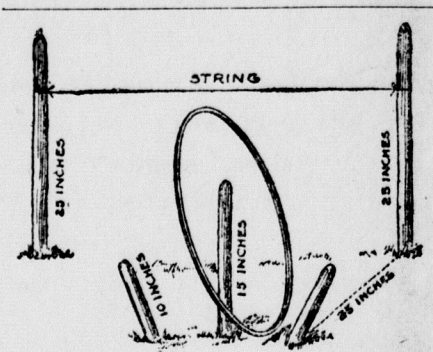


A New Outdoor Game.

This game is a test of skill in hoop
rolling. As a rule, the players soon
grow to be quite expert in guiding
their hoops, and can perform such
feats as "return rolls" and "bouncing
hoop" with a great deal of cleverness.

Five pegs or sticks are required in
this game, per dimensions shown in
diagram, and placed according to
measurements shown. Standing at a
distance of fifteen feet from the pegs,
each player must endeavor to roll his
hoop through either of the two open-
ings, to left or right of the tall peg.

If they pass through safely they will
strike the string or rope and rebound,
falling possibly over one of the three
pegs. The middle peg, more difficult
than the rest, counts 20 points, while



OUTFIT FOR HOOP BOUNCE.

the two smaller ones score 10 points
each.

It will be found possible to exercise
cleverness in manipulating the hoops,
as a jerk or twist or firm roll will tend
to give the rebound its necessary force.

First of all, the hoop must be rolled
skillfully enough to make it pass
through the two openings. If a hoop
falls upon a peg before it rebounds
from the string the player loses his
chances of count for that time and
other players follow in quick suc-
cession.

The string used in this game, on
the two black pegs, should be of suf-
ficient strength to give firm resistance
to the hoops when they are rolled, and
the more strength put in the roll the
more apt the hoops are to circle the
winning pegs.—People's Home Jour-
nal.

When They Quarreled.

Alice and Bertha played in the same
garden, because they were little sis-
ters.

They were always playing in the
garden, and everybody who passed by
would say, "Hello, Alice!" and "Hello,
Bertha!" and the little sisters would
run to the fence and say: "Good morn-
ing! Good morning!"

But one day a very sad thing hap-
pened. Alice and Bertha had a quar-
rel.

Alice wanted to play that her house
was under the pink rose bush by the
fountain. But Bertha wanted to play
that her house was under the pink
rose bush by the fountain. So Alice
said that she wouldn't play at all. And
Bertha said neither would she. They
each walked around the garden alone.
It was sad.

They thought the sun did not seem
bright, and they thought the flowers
were not pretty, and they did not like
the little fountain, and they were very
miserable and did not know what to
do.

So Alice walked back to see what
Bertha was doing. And what do you
suppose that was?

Why, Bertha was walking back to
see what Alice was doing.

Just then a little bird flew down and
took a bath in the fountain. He
splashed and splashed and splashed.
Alice clapped her hands and laughed.
And Bertha did, too.

Alice and Bertha looked at each
other and kept right on laughing and
laughing.

"You may have your house by the
pink rose bush, Bertha," said Alice.
"Oh, no! You have yours there,"
said Bertha.

"I tell you what," Alice said. "We
will have our house there together."

The dreadful quarrel was over at
last, and the two little sisters were
happy again.—St. Nicholas.

How Trifles Count Up.

Some interesting statistics have
been compiled showing how trifling
articles count up in a year on the
Santa Fe system. In the 400 stations
between Chicago and the Pacific coast
are slot machines containing gum. Into
these machines last year were dropped
1,150,000 pennies for gum, the sum
being \$11,500. The pins used by offi-
cials and employees of the Santa Fe
system last year weighed 3,000 pounds.
To keep the depots and offices clean
20,000 brooms were used. The lead
pencils used, if placed end to end,
would make a line over 325 miles long.
Fifty barrels of ink and 400,000 pens
were used. From what is known as
the "scrap heap" the company realized
last year \$1,250,000. This included al-
most everything from a shingle nail to
a worn-out locomotive. Over \$5,000
was realized from the sale of waste
paper alone.

Have Strong Nerves.

The nerve of the sparrow is well
known, and their nests are often found
in places which are much more ex-
posed than spots other birds would se-
lect. The record in that respect seems
to be held by a pair of sparrows who
have built a nest in the side of a
warehouse in Philadelphia. Less than
six inches above the nest is the ex-

haust pipe from a gas engine, which
bangs away several times each min-
ute. Undisturbed by the racket, the
female sparrow is rearing a brood of
 fledglings, while her mate faithfully
attends to the supplying of food.

A Little Girl's Essay.

The following is a little schoolgirl's
idea of a lion: "The lion is the king
of all animals. It is very fierce. Lion
has very big paws. It has a dark
brown skin. It has got a piece of hair
on its tale and all round its neck. The
lion life on men and other things.
When the lion is young it is called a
cube. The lion is very useful. Its
skin is used for making furs and other
things. Its teeth are very useful. The
lion is used for showes."

STORY OF INFANT PRODIGY.

What a Little Girl Violinist Did with
Her First Violin.

This is the story of a famous child
violinist, Miss Vivien Charters, now
playing in London, told by her mother,
Miss Annie Vivanti, in the Pall Mall
Magazine. It is a remarkable revela-
tion of a child's mind and as such will,
no doubt, attract great attention:

"I have everything I want," said
Vivien, "except a bulldog and a viol-
lin." Thus the child.

A violin! How strange that she
should ask for a violin, suddenly of
her own accord! Everybody said it
clearly denoted great talent and a gift
for music and I determined to buy her
one the very next day. I did so; I
bought a charming half-size instru-
ment of a bright brown color and most
excellent in tone, the dealer told me.
Of course, we did not get the bulldog.
She used the violin first as a money-
box. Then she occasionally put bread
and milk into the sound holes; and al-
together it became quite unpleasant
to handle. One day, assisted by her
little cousin Teddy, she broke it open
with a hammer; and there was great
disappointment as to the result, as
nothing much was found inside it. I
even began to doubt as to the gift of
the calling.

But one day an Italian gentleman
called on my husband with a letter of
introduction. He had come to London
to give a series of concerts, and he
had his Amati with him. Jack asked
him if he would play to us, and called
me from my letter-writing to come
and listen.

He stood in the middle of the room
and played without accompaniment,
the "Zigeunerweisen" of Sarasate. We
listened spellbound to the wonderful
music with which our room was filled.
The door opened cautiously, and Vivien
came in, with her two dolls, Punch
and the Policeman, under her arm.
She stood still and gazed petrified with
astonishment at the player. When he
struck the last chord she dropped her
dolls and suddenly began to cry. She
cried loud and long.

"What for you cry?" he asked re-
peatedly.

"For many things," she replied, and
would say nothing else.

He seemed astonished and pleased.
So I told him briefly why I had reason
to think the child superlatively gifted
in a musical way. He understood at
once.

"The child evidently has genius,"
said Signor Santavica, looking down
wonderingly at the small blonde head
and smudgy, tear-stained face of my
young daughter.

MORMON WOMEN SINCERE.

Believe in Polygamy and Suffer for
Their Religion.

Are the Mormon people sincere in
their religion? Can a Mormon woman
be sincere? There is no doubt in the
world that the body of the Mormon
people is sincere. There is no doubt
in the world that the body of the
Mormon women is sincere, declares
Marian Bonsall in "The Tragedy of
the Mormon Woman," in the House-
keeper. The Mormon woman has suf-
fered for her religion, and the young
women and the young girls will doubt-
less suffer in the religion which has
made tragedies of the lives of their
mothers. By this I do not mean that
every Mormon woman is a plural wife
or that every Mormon woman suffers
neglect and privation. But that the
great mass of Mormon women suffer,
I believe and know—suffer in the de-
graded place they are assigned in their
religion; suffer in their slavery to their
husbands and their church; suffer
physically in the rearing of large fam-
ilies, which is their principal means
of exaltation in the life to come.

The majority of the women of the
latter day saints, as members of the
church usually speak of themselves,
are plain, industrious people of the
hard-working class. It is these plain,
sincere people, mostly, who live in the
small towns and villages. There is,
however, a class belonging chiefly to
the families of those of influence and
power in the Mormon church, women
of education and culture, who have
traveled and studied, and are well
read and accomplished. Many, possi-
bly most, of these women, are sincere
in their religion.

Ardent champions of polygamy are
to be found in both classes. It is true,
also, that there are some women in
both classes who do not believe in
polygamy. In so far as they do not,
they are not good or consistent Mor-
mons, and it is not likely they would
"feel free" to discuss their attitude
with the bishop of their ward, for in-
stance.

Not Like Reality.

"Do you think that artists should
have imagination?"
"Those who make the pictures of
good looking girls in bathing costumes
are obliged to have imagination."—
Washington Star.

COOKING IN CAMP.

Campers who want a good break-
fast—and a good lunch, too—may be
reminded of what experienced hun-
ters know—that a hole in the ground
makes a good oven. Beans may be
prepared and baked as follows:

Dig a hole in dry ground about three
feet long, eighteen inches wide and
fourteen inches deep. Build a good
fire in the hole with hard wood, pref-
erably, or pine limbs, and let the fire
turn to coals. The earth round the
hole must get very hot. While the fire
is getting into proper shape, prepare
the beans for making by parboiling
and draining off the water. Turn the
parboiled beans into your camp kettle.
The beans should not fill the kettle
more than three quarters full. Place a
slice of pork or bacon on top, with a
pinch of salt if necessary, and fill the
kettle with cold water. With a cover
fitted closely over the kettle, one dish
is ready for baking.

Next, clear a place in the hole for
the kettle by raking the coals aside,
and put down your kettle. An inch
or two of ashes round and over the
kettle keeps the beans from burning.
Then heap the coals round and over
the ashes, and throw over all a foot of
ashes and dry earth. In the morning,
when you dig up your kettle, you will
find a most delicious dish of baked
beans.

A chicken or a grouse also cooks
well in a hole-in-the-ground oven.
Dress and wash the bird inside, ready
for cooking, but do not remove the
feathers. Put salt and pepper inside
the bird. Then wrap the bird in green
grass. Encase the whole in wet clay.
Place it in the hole of coals as you do
with the kettle of beans, and cover it
with ashes and coals and dry earth.
The beans and the bird may well go
into the same hole. In the morning,
when the baked clay ball is dug up and
broken open, the feathers peel off with
the grass and clay, and the juicy white
meat lies out steaming and tempting.

Many things can be cooked in the
ground, and a camper will find experi-
menting worth while.—Youth's Com-
panion.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

The Famous Portrait Painter Was Son
of a Devonshire Rectory.

Sir Joshua was born at Plympton,
four miles from Plymouth, in Devon-
shire, in 1723. His father, rector of
the grammar school, early trained him
in classical studies, intending his son
to be an apothecary; but he displayed
such an inclination for drawing, dili-
gently copying the prints which fell in
his way that the father yielded and
sent him to London as a student of
art. After two years he returned to
Devonshire and established himself as
a portrait painter in Plymouth, where
he was taken up by Commodore Kep-
pel, who, being appointed to the Medi-
terranean station, invited the young
painter to accompany him in his ship,
the Centurion. Thus he was able to
visit Rome, spending two years there
in very close study, especially of the
works of Raphael and Michelangelo.

It was while painting in the corri-
dors of the Vatican that he contracted
a cold which brought on the deafness
that afflicted him during the rest of
his life. Leaving Rome, he visited
Parma, where he fell under Correggio's
influence, then Florence and Venice, in
the latter city studying the works of
the great colorists. On his way home
he stopped in Paris, making acquaint-
ance with the work of Rubens. Ar-
rived in London, he settled in St. Mar-
tin's Lane, and painted a portrait of
his patron, Commodore (then Lord)
Keppel, which laid the foundation of
his fortunes. Later he established
himself in Leicester Square, where his
house, No. 47, may still be seen.—St.
Nicholas.

Discharge of a Big Gun.

To see a thirteen-inch gun loaded
and fired is a sight not to be forgot-
ten. The projectile is thirteen inches
in diameter, three feet in length, and
weighs 1,100 pounds. The powder
charge for target practice is 250
pounds. The cost of each shot is
\$500.

When all is ready on the range the
signal stiren sounds, there is a blinding
flash, a roar like thunder, and a jar-
ring shock; then you hear the whin-
ing screech of the shell, for all the
world like a fast express rounding a
sharp curve. The projectile is visible
almost from the time it leaves the
gun; you see it rip through the target
and strike the water beyond, throw-
ing up a column of liquid many feet
high.

The shell skips, much like the flat-
stone "skipper" of our boyhood, and
again a column of water shoots up,
two miles or more farther out, to be
repeated time and again. The shell in
its flight can be watched without the
aid of a glass for eight miles or more
in clear weather.

Not an Up-to-Date Fairy.

The beautiful lady in the twentieth
century fairy tale was about to be
married. Adorned with jewels almost
as dazzling and costly as those worn
by the bride, the good fairy appeared.

"I have come," she said, "to touch
you with my magic wand, so that you
will live happily ever after."

"It's awfully sweet of you," re-
sponded the bride, cordially; "but,
don't you know, that wouldn't be at
all fashionable now?"—Modern Soci-
ety.

Must Carry Some.

"I hear that he carries lots of life
insurance."
"I guess so. His wife lets him take
off his heavy underwear in May."—
Detroit Tribune.

QUEER STORIES

Norway has a company of men who
drill on skates or skis in the winter.
It is said that they can get about the
country about as quickly as cavalry.

All native-born and naturalized
Danes over sixty years of age receive
pensions of 10s to 18s per month, if
unable to support themselves or their
families.

A German newspaper states that
within the last decade the population
of Europe has increased about thirty-
eight million, of whom Russia contrib-
uted fourteen million and France less
than one hundred thousand.

A plan is now on foot to connect
some of the scattered islands in the
South Sea by wireless telegraph. It
is thought that it will be of great bene-
fit, as there is now no means of com-
munication between them.

William Andres and William Jones,
two prospectors, report the discovery
of another cave in the southwest por-
tion of Nevada. The cave has been
explored to a depth of three hundred
feet and shows evidence of a prehis-
toric race. Between the myriad stal-
actites that hang from the walls, hiero-
glyphics have been found. Some stone
seals showing signs of use have been
discovered. Efforts are now being
made to explore the innermost caverns.

John G. Carlisle has discovered down
in the fastnesses of Setauket, L. I., a
man with a new attribute. Mr. Car-
lisle spends his summers there and
takes more or less interest in the farm-
ing operations. "No," said the head
farm hand to Mr. Carlisle, in discuss-
ing the hiring of a new man, "I
wouldn't bother to take on Frank. He
wouldn't suit." "Why not?" "Well,
because you couldn't place no depend-
ence on his stickin' to the job. He's
such a freckle-minded cuss he never
stays at any one string."

Two Germans have discovered a
method by which they can hear plants
grow. In the apparatus the growing
plant is connected with a disk, having
in its center an indicator which moves
visibly and regularly, and this on a
scale fifty times magnified denotes the
progress and growth. Both disk and
indicator are metal, and when brought
in contact with an electric hammer,
the electric current being interrupted
at each of the divided interstices of
the disk, the growth of the plant is as
perceptible to the ear as to the eye.

JOHNNY LET GO.

Pleasant Anecdote of Our Rough-and-
Ready President.

President Roosevelt, on one of his
hunting tours in the Adirondacks,
spent a very long day in restless pur-
suit of big game. By the time suc-
cess had finally justified the chase, he
made the discovery that he was a very
hungry man. At his urgent request,
the guide conducted the party to the
nearest inn the wilderness afforded.
The journey was not a brief one, and,
by the time the modest hostelry was
reached, Mr. Roosevelt was still more
hungry.

When informed that the only fare
obtainable at the establishment was
corned beef and cabbage, involuntarily
he made use of the expression which
has long been famous:

"Delighted!"
Amusement was created in the Presi-
dential party when the chief execu-
tive, whose identity had been kept a
secret, was given a seat at the family
board. It was increased when huge
portions of corned beef and cabbage
were passed from the head of the table
where sat the host. The first plate
to make its appearance was heaped
very high. It reached a small boy and
got no further. The President sighed
to express his envy and disappoint-
ment.

"Johnny!" exclaimed the host, sharp-
ly, "thet ben't fer you; thet be fer the
stranger."

Much to the amusement of all, the
President seized the rim of the plate
on one side while Johnny held the
other.

There was a moment of doubt.
Then the President, softly, and with
a twinkle in his eye, but with inexora-
ble decision, leaned over and spoke
into the red, resentful face of the hun-
gry boy:

"Johnny," he said, "let go!"
Johnny let go.—Success Magazine.

The Marrying Bee.

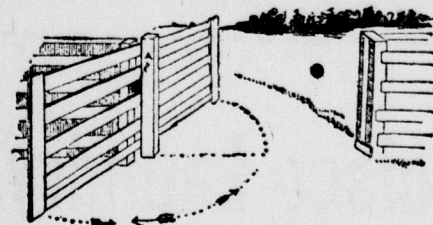
A certain Atchison girl has a trunk
in her room, and in it she folds care-
fully away every new piece of ribbon,
lace or embroidery, and also every
fancy piece of underwear given her.
Every once in a while she opens the
trunk,



Simple Farm Gate.

The gate shown in the accompanying illustration is recommended by a correspondent of the Montreal Family Herald. The gate is intended for inside locations, upon a farm instead of bars or swinging gates which are troublesome and apt to get out of order. The correspondent has six of these gates on his ranch, and expects soon to put in as many more. It will be noticed that the gate is not hung on hinges. It consists simply of a hurdle which stands between two strong posts set so that the gate easily passes back between them. The second bar of the gate rests on a cleat A, shown in the illustration. This cleat consists of inch lumber, four inches wide and 12 or 14 inches long. The gate will slide easily if the top of the cleat is greased. As the gate is closed it slips between the two posts, which prevent it from being pushed either way.

Points in favor of this gate over



SLIDING GATE WIDE OPEN.

those in ordinary use are as follows: It is cheaply and easily made; it is not liable to get out of order; quickly and easily operated; requires only ordinary fence posts, no hinges, or latch, and it locks automatically.

This Year's Wheat Crop.

Another bumper wheat crop is in prospect. Estimates by the Department of Agriculture on grain in the field indicate a total yield of winter wheat of over 411,000,000 bushels against 401,685,887 in 1903 and 325,874,503 in 1904; a gain of 10,314,113 bushels over 1903 and \$5,225,497 bushels over 1904. The estimate on spring wheat is 348,000,000 bushels, but there are good reasons for believing that the yield will be from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels greater than the present estimate. However, the comparison, accepting the estimate as correct, is interesting, showing an excess for 1905 over the yield of 1904 and less than 1903, as follows: Estimate of yield of spring wheat, 1905, 348,000,000 bushels, against 355,183,656 in 1903 and 279,696,656 bushels in 1904, about 7,000,000 bushels less than the yield of 1903 and 68,303,344 more than last year. According to the official estimate, the total wheat crop of the United States this year will be 670,000,000 bushels. Unless serious damage comes to spring wheat during its ripening, the total wheat yield of the United States will be about 118,000,000 greater than in 1904 and 33,000,000 in excess of 1903.—Epitomist.

Cost of Making Beef.

It has been accepted as proved that the younger an animal the lower is the cost of putting on flesh and fat. Some experiments have been made to prove this, but the data are too meager to permit of the building of very strong arguments on them. Professor Mumford of the Illinois station has taken up the question and is making an experiment that will at least add to the volume of the data if it does not settle the question, which it probably will not. Herds of various ages are being fed at the station, and these will be marketed as fast as ready and careful reports compiled of the cost of gain made on each lot. There is a point beyond which it does not pay a farmer to keep an animal, even though that animal is all the time gaining in weight. The station is trying to find the point at which steer feeding must stop, if a profit is to be made. Every day after that point the farmer is losing money and losing the time he is putting on the care of the animal.

A Kicking Cow.

There are many recommended methods of dealing with kicking cows. One, which is by some found to be very effective, is to rope or strap the hind legs together just above the hock. The rope or strap should be put on in the form of a figure eight, having it cross between the legs. Some milkers apply the rope close down to the feet and fasten it to a ring in the floor. Rather than fasten the rope securely, it is better at the first trial to have an attendant to hold the rope, so that he can loosen it in case the cow throws herself in her effort to kick. A plan that does no good and generally much harm is to beat the animal. This only increases the retaliation in the form of kicking. A kicking cow is an angry cow, and after one has exhausted his efforts in attempting to soothe her by means of patting, currying, giving mashes, etc., without success, the only thing to do is to secure her in a manner that she can neither kick nor injure herself.—American Cultivator.

The Oat Crop.

The oat crop is one that requires a great deal of moisture throughout the season, and the best crop is assured by preparing the soil so it will conserve moisture. The reason the old

plan of seeding oats in corn stubble fails so frequently is because the ground is stirred shallow and wet early in spring time and when a few weeks of dry weather come it bakes as hard as the road and remains in this condition until harvest. It is not a good plan to be in too big a hurry about sowing oats. When the ground has dried out so it is in good condition to break then start the plow.—Ohio Farmer.

The Shortage of Sheep.

"Michigan sheep and lamb feeders find themselves up against a peculiar situation, and many of them are at a loss how to proceed," says a writer in the Detroit Tribune. "There are many feeders who were of opinion that receipts of Western sheep at Chicago would be larger late in the season and have waited in the belief that they would be able to get their orders filled at lower prices. Present indications look as if there would be few of the bargains that have been offered in other years."

"Never before in the history of the Chicago yards has there been such a pressing demand for feeding sheep and lambs. Every day now the sheep pens are full of strangers who are looking for bargains, and every desirable bunch is caught up at high prices compared with other years. The outlook for wool and mutton was never brighter than at present, and the general belief is that sheep and lamb feeders will make plenty of money this year, no matter what they pay for feeding stock."

The Auto Nuisance.

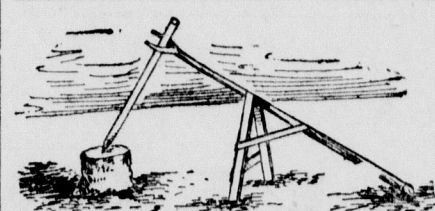
During an English farmers' meeting, the chairman had suggested that he should instruct his teamsters to hold their wagons across the road when autos were approaching at a furious rate. He received the following amusing communication: "As I doubt the power of the average farm laborer to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty, I offer my services. I hold a discharge as a sergeant from the army, and am a trained shot. At least fifty autos pass my house every day. With an ordinary magazine rifle I could get about thirty daily, and I offer my trained services to the chamber at a charge of six pence per head. I should like to know to whom to forward the heads. I could use explosive or poisoned bullets if so desired."

How Sunday Affects the Cows.

The manager of the Wisconsin experimental farm once said that he could tell the Sundays in the calendar by looking at his milk record, which showed the daily yield, because the quantity obtained was invariably smaller than on a week day. "Our men milk a little later on Sunday morning, and a little earlier at night, probably hurrying the operation, and the cows resent the treatment by giving a somewhat smaller yield of milk." It was observed, also, apropos of the necessity for kind and gentle treatment of dairy cattle, that a new hand obtained less milk from a cow than she would yield to a milker, not necessarily more expert, to whom she was accustomed.

For Sharpening Posts.

To save lots of work in sharpening posts, fix up the rig illustrated, advises Charles Hecht. The forked pole



RIG FOR SHARPENING POSTS.

is 12 feet long, the brace of 1x4 being about 5 feet high. A stump makes the best block upon which to sharpen post.

Sod Houses and Telephones.

Sod houses and telephones are the strange combination now offered by the prairies of the Middle West. Yet the combination is less strange than appears, for the present sod houses are by no means to be despised, particularly in cold weather. They are built with considerable attention to comfort, and, with an interior lining of Portland cement, offer almost the advantages of a stone building, and at the slightest cost, while the network of telephones overcomes the isolation of earlier days.

Poultry Pickings.

Save the cabbage for the hens. Leaves make good scratching material.

Cracked corn will put fat on a fowl about the quickest of any feed.

A lot of extra cockerels are a nuisance. Kill them off if you want eggs.

Green cut bone or good beef scraps will force the pullets to early maturity.

Dampness is one of the worst troubles of poultry keepers. Sunshine is sure cure.

Lime water is a corrective of fowl diseases and is also a good remedy for soft shelled eggs.

If eggs were sold by weight the talk about big eggs would give place to that of more of 'em.

A duck grows faster than a chicken, sells for more in market, costs no more to feed and needs but little care.

To obtain the best results from hens keep them in flocks of from thirty to forty with one or two males. Crowding never pays any breeder.

As a rule hens fall off in egg production after they are three or four years old, and it is only in exceptional cases that it is advisable to keep them.

Humorous

He—So your father asked you what you saw in me to admire? She—Oh, no. He asked me what I imagined I saw.—Life.

Gracy—Maude asked George to kiss her. Gladys—Well, I like her cheek! Gracy—So did George.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Don't know her? Why, she lives in the same square with you." "Yes, but she's not in the same circle."—Cleveland Leader.

Miss Pert—Which half is it that doesn't know how the other half lives? Miss Caustique—The better half.—Philadelphia Record.

Judge—I'll give you thirty days in jail. Prisoner—Good! My wife will be through cleaning house when I get out.—Kansas City Times.

Brother—You can't think how nervous I was when I proposed. Sister—You can't think how nervous she was until you did.—Town and Country.

Jack—Why do you girls spend so much time and money on dress? Nell (candidly)—To interest the men and worry other girls.—Philadelphia Press.

"What reason does he give for not paying his wife alimony?" "He says that marriage is a lottery, and hence alimony is a gambling debt."—Collier's Weekly.

"You say you are not afraid of the trusts?" "Not a bit," answered Senator Sorghum; "some of 'em have been the best friends I ever had."—Washington Star.

She—Freddie and Clara are engaged, but they have decided to keep their engagement a secret. Clara told me so. He—Yes, I know. Freddie told me.—Pick-Me-Up.

"Waiter, these are mighty small oysters." "Yes, sir." "And they don't appeal to be very fresh, either." "Then it's lucky they're small, ain't it, sir?"—Cleveland Leader.

Nell—Mr. Kammerer is so kind. He said I took a very pretty and very artistic picture. Belle—Indeed? And whose picture did you take, dear?—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Don't you ever go to school, Jimmie?" "Well, yer see, it's dis way, kid—ma gives me a nickel a week ter go to school an' de teacher gives me a dime ter stay away.—Judge.

She—I have a new milliner, Jack. Don't you think my hats are more becoming than they used to be? He—Yes; and your bills are becoming more than they used to be.—New York Mail.

"Charles, have you ever considered going into any business?" "Naw. The governor wanted me to last year, but I told him, don'tcherknow, it was enough to have one tradesman in the family."—Puck.

The Boss—I'm afraid you are not qualified for the position; you don't know anything about my business. The Applicant—Don't I, though? I keep company with your typewriter.—Chicago Journal.

Stage manager (interviewing children with the idea of engaging them for a new play)—Has this child been on the stage? Proud mother—No; but he's been on an inquest, and he speaks up fine!—Punch.

Physician (looking into his anteroom, where a number of his patients are waiting)—Who has been waiting the longest? Tailor—who has called to present his bill? I have, doctor; I delivered the clothes to you three years ago.—Glasgow Evening Times.

Mrs. Brickrow—How do you manage to persuade your husband to buy you such expensive bonnets? Mrs. Topflette—I take him shopping with me, walk him around until he can't stand, and then wind up in a bonnet store. He'll buy anything to get home.—New York Weekly.

Lecturer on the French Revolution—It is impossible to imagine the chaos that reigned—confusion and anarchy everywhere. In our more peaceful conditions we cannot even imagine such a state of things. Man at the back of the hall—Yes, we can, mister. Come up to our house; we're movin'.—Pick-Me-Up.

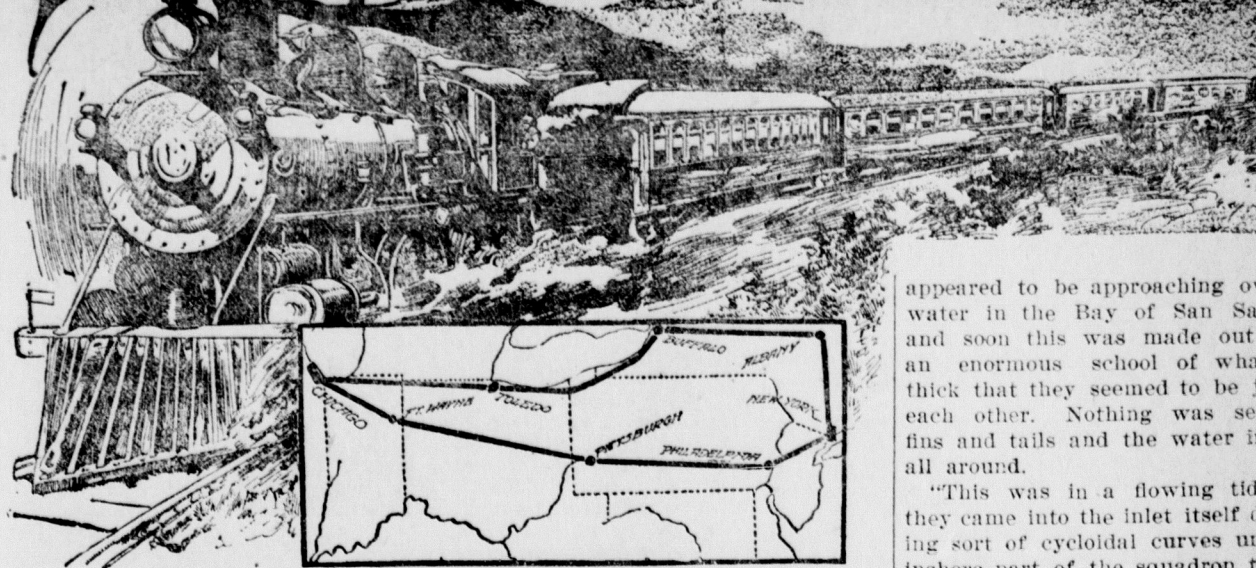
"Yes," said he, letting her out another notch beyond the speed limit, "the automobile has come to stay." Then the machine slowed down, gave a shudder or two and a dry, rasping cough, and stopped. "You were right," said his guest a few hours later as they trudged wearily into town.—Houston Post.

A Western paper tells of a confused clerk who, asked by a young lady for a certain number of yards of muslin, looked at the cloth for a minute, meanwhile fumbling for the end. Finally he said disgustedly, "Dick must have sold both ends of this; yes, I'm sure he did." And with that he pushed his shears across the piece, and from the end thus made sold the quantity desired.

One day in a crowded street car, Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago, got up to give his seat to a woman. Much to the Jewish divine's disgust a young man scrambled into it before the lady could take it. For some moments the rabbi glared at the offender in silence. Finally the rude young man, growing restless, said: "Wot are you staring at me for? You look as if you would like to eat me!" "I'm forbidden to do that," answered Hirsch. "I'm a Jew."—Ex.

How people who can't keep one 'ot looking well in town, love to ride in the country and speak disparagingly of the weeds on a farm!

Traveling 1000 Miles in 18 Hours



Fast trains virtually draw Chicago and New York 100 miles closer together than they have ever been before. A Chicago man is now able to go to New York and spend an entire day there and lose only that day from his business in Chicago. He is able to go to New York and spend almost as much time as he could at a Michigan summer home and get back as quickly.

With a regular train covering nearly a thousand miles at an average speed of more than fifty-four miles an hour, the American railroad sets a pace for all the roads of the world. There are no fast European trains which run so great a distance. Even the world famous London-Aberdeen train, which travels the 523 miles between the two cities at the rate of sixty miles an hour, is outdone by the new eighteen-hour American trains, which on the west end of the run will maintain the sixty-mile an hour rate, and at times will run much faster than that.

The New York Central and Lake Shore lines have now reduced the running time of the Twentieth Century limited train from twenty hours to a regular schedule of eighteen hours. As the Pennsylvania Railroad runs, it is 905 miles from Chicago to New York. The running time between the two cities on this road is eighteen hours.

Goos Like the Wind.

The New York Central eighteen-hour train, however, travels much faster than the Pennsylvania train, for its route is 980 miles long. Its average running time is 54.4 miles per hour, not taking into consideration loss of time for stops. The New York Central train frequently is compelled to reach a speed of more than eighty miles an hour to cover the 980 miles in 1,080 minutes. Recently on its regular run from the East to Chicago the Twentieth Century limited ran from Toledo, Ohio, to Elkhart, Ind., 120 miles, in 109 minutes. From Elkhart to Chicago the train covered the 101 miles, making five full stops, in 95 minutes. Last year this same train made the run from New York to Chicago, 980 miles, in fifteen hours and forty-five minutes. Railroad men say that the schedule may be cut to seventeen and then to sixteen hours.

Heretofore no railroad has attempted to maintain a schedule of less than twenty hours between Chicago and New York. During the World's Fair in 1893 the New York Central "Exposition Flyer" ran for 108 days on a twenty-hour schedule, and three years ago the same road inaugurated the twenty-hour schedule for its "Twentieth Century limited." This road's "Empire State Express" has for fourteen years been the fastest 400-mile train in the world, while the Twentieth Century limited has been the fastest thousand-mile train.

The only train in the world which runs at a faster speed than the two Chicago trains run is the London-Carlisle express. This is a train which makes its 300-mile journey without a single stop. It has the right of way over all other traffic, and is forced to run the 300 miles in just four hours, or at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour. The London-Aberdeen train, which is considered a more marvelous speedmaker in that it travels farther than the Carlisle train, maintains its schedule of one mile a minute for 523 miles. England is famous for its fast trains, but the trains that run out of London do not travel such great distances as do the American trains. The London-Aberdeen run is the longest possible in Great Britain.

The Great Western Railroad of England runs a train from London to Exeter at the rate of 55.3 miles an hour, while the London and North-western's Manchester train maintains a schedule of fifty-three miles per hour. The Great Northern's London-Dorchester train is a fifty-five-mile an hour train, while the London-Crewe train runs fifty-four miles an hour. There is an express train which runs between London and Wakefield that travels at the rate of 55.5 miles per hour, while a London-Sheffield train is scheduled at fifty-five miles per hour.

Paris has several world-famous trains, but none that equals the schedule of the two new Chicago-New York flyers. On the Nord Railroad, between Paris and Calais, there is one train scheduled at 58.4 miles per hour. This train, however, makes a run of only 185 miles. The Northern France Road has eight trains daily whose speed exceeds fifty-eight miles per hour and two trains whose speed exceeds sixty miles per hour. These trains do not run great distances.

For a short time a London-Plymouth train maintained a schedule of 63.3 miles per hour. The distance is 240 miles. The entire run was made in 233 minutes.

The Twentieth Century limited made a wonderful run in May, 1903, when it ran 4.4 miles at the rate of 88 miles per hour, six miles at the rate of 90 miles per hour, and seven miles at the rate of 86.4 miles per hour. On this run this train maintained a speed of 66.12 miles per hour for 241 miles and 70.2 miles per hour for 133 miles.

The new eighteen-hour trains carry five or six heavy palace cars. The largest passenger engines in the service pull the trains, which have the right of way of the roads long before they are scheduled to pass any given point.

The trains are put on as the result of a general demand for fast travel between the two cities. Such trains are used for the most part by financiers who have business interests both in New York and Chicago, by buyers for the big firms of Chicago, and by professional men to whom every hour is valuable. There are other passengers than these, of course, and most of whom use the fast trains and pay the excess fare merely out of curiosity to ride on a train which runs at an enormously fast speed.

Both of the new eighteen-hour trains will make a number of stops, an average of about one to every 100 miles of the run. At only a few of these places will the trains take on passengers, most of the stops being made merely for the purpose of changing engines or taking water. While trains frequently attain a speed rate of 100 miles an hour for short distances, a train that runs 1,000 miles in eighteen hours regularly has no rival in any other country in the world. While the American roads hold the most important records for long distance runs and for regular long distance trains, they likewise hold them for the fastest record runs for short distances.

World Famous Runs.

In May, 1893, the Empire State express on the New York Central ran one mile in 32 seconds which is at the rate of 112 miles an hour. In August, 1895, the Pennsylvania road ran a train 5.1 miles in 3 minutes, which is at the rate of 102 miles per hour. The Plant System in March, 1901, made the fastest run ever made, covering five miles in 2 minutes and 30 seconds. This is at the rate of 120 miles an hour, or two miles a minute. In January, 1890, a Burlington train ran 2.4 miles in 1 minute and 20 seconds, or at the rate of 108 miles per hour.

The New York Central Road made another record in January, 1903, when it ran a train 7.29 miles in 4 minutes flat. The speed attained was at the rate of 109.35 miles per hour.

In April of last year a Michigan Central train ran 3.73 miles in 2 minutes, or at the rate of 111.9 miles per hour. Last July a Philadelphia and Reading train traveled 4.8 miles in 2 minutes and 30 seconds, or at a speed of 115.2 miles per hour.

One of the fastest short distance regular trains in America is a New York Central train which makes the run of 143 miles from New York to Albany in 160 minutes. Several trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Road cover the distance of forty miles between Washington and Baltimore in 45 minutes. The Congressional limited, on the Pennsylvania road, makes the run from Jersey City to Washington in 286 minutes. The distance is 227 miles.

The Pennsylvania road in 1897 made a now famous long distance run from Jersey City to Denver, 1,337 miles, in forty-eight hours, an average speed of 40.3 miles per hour. In 1891 the Canadian Pacific ran a train 2,802 miles in 77 hours and 9 minutes, which gives an average speed of 36.32 miles per hour.

Another long distance run which created a sensation at the time was the trip of the Jarrett & Palmer special theatrical train, which made the run from Jersey City to Oakland, Cal., 3,311 miles, in 83 hours and 45 minutes, an average speed of 39.53 miles per hour.

In January, 1904, the Clark special train ran from Albuquerque, N. M., to Chicago, 1,478 miles, in thirty hours, maintaining a speed of 49.5 miles per hour.

FIVE HUNDRED WHALES DIE.

Go Ashore in an Inlet in the Straits of Magellan and Perish.

"I saw 500 whales ashore at one time on a beach in the Straits of Magellan," said Captain James Hoylet, of the British navy, at the Union depot. "Some years ago my ship lay off Pearl Inlet, a small creek a mile and a half long, opening into Port Salvador, which in turn opens into the South Atlantic by a very narrow opening. One morning a whirlwind

appeared to be approaching over the water in the Bay of San Salvador, and soon this was made out to be an enormous school of whales, so thick that they seemed to be jostling each other. Nothing was seen but fins and tails and the water in foam all around.

"This was in a flowing tide, and they came into the inlet itself describing sort of cycloidal curves until the inshore part of the squadron took on a kelp reef. Then a sudden pause seemed to seize them all, and the unfortunate animals went up the inlet full speed, with the sea boiling in upon them and a great wave coming after them, and they piled up in hundreds on the beach. Then, as there was a rising tide, they got off again, but only to charge the opposite beach, and this continued till the following tide and loss of strength left them high and dry all round the dreary bay.

"Very few, old or young, lived more than a quarter of an hour after their final stranding. Some died quietly, others beat the sand and water with their tails, dyeing the water with their blood. By evening, after the tide had ebbed, there were only five whales about out of the more than 500 that had come into the inlet so majestically that morning.

"Next day only three were to be seen. They swam around for a while and then, as if disdaining to live when all their companions were dead, they made straight for the beach, and in a few minutes had passed out of existence. The whales were from four to thirty feet long, the four-foot whales being just born."—Milwaukee Free Press.

WORLD'S FASTEST LONG-DISTANCE TRAINS.

	Dis. Miles	Time, per hr.
New York Central lines, Chicago-New York	980	54.40
New York Central, New York-Buffalo	440	53.33
Pennsylvania Line, Chicago-New York	905	50.30
London & N. W. R. R., London-Aberdeen	523	60
London & N. W. R. R., London-Carlisle	300	75
Orleans & Mill, Paris-Bayonne	436	54.13
Great Northern & N. E., London-Edinburgh	338	50.77
L. & N. W. & Caledonian Ry., London-Glasgow	401	50.18

Fastest Runs in Railroad History.

	Dis. Miles	Time, per hr.
June, 1884—Baltimore & Ohio	1	30
July, 1880—Philadelphia & Read-	4.1	98.4
Aug., 1892—Central New Jersey	1	91.7
Nov., 1892—Central New Jersey	1	97.2
May, 1893—N. Y. C. & H. R.	1	102.8
May, 1893—N. Y. C. & H. R.	1	112.5
May, 1893—N. Y. C. & H. R.	1	100
Aug., 1896—Pennsylvania	5.1	102
Oct., 1895—L. & N. W. R. R.	1	92.3
Dec., 1897—Midland, England	75	90
Jan., 1899—Burlington	2.4	108
Feb., 1901—S. F. & W.	4	107.9
Mar., 1901—Plant System	5	120
Jan., 1893—N. Y. C. & H. R.	7.29	109.35
Apr., 1904—Michigan Central	3.73	111.9
July, 1904—Philadelphia & Read-	4.8	115.2
Aug., 1904—N. Y. C. & H. R.	3.51	105

Some Great Forest Fires.

Among the first of our historic forest fires was that of Miramichi, New Brunswick, in 1825. This started early one October afternoon and by midnight had entirely devastated a strip of country eighty miles long and twenty-five miles wide—a space as large as the State of Delaware in which every living thing was killed, including the fish in the streams. The loss of life in the Peshtigo, Wisconsin, fire of 1871 was the worst this country has experienced. In burned area it was a little larger than the Miramichi, but at least 1,200 persons perished, and in connection with simultaneous and contiguous fires in Michigan the total was 2,000. Ten years later great forest fires swept Michigan, with an aggregate burned area of almost 2,000 square miles, destroying more than \$2,000,000 worth of property exclusive of the timber itself, rendering 5,000 persons homeless and destitute and killing no less than 400. The great Hinckley fire, which raged in Minnesota in 1894 was not so large in area burned, but it resulted in a loss of 500 lives and \$25,000,000 in property. In 1902 eighteen lives and \$12,000,000 were lost in fires in Oregon and Washington, and the next year the East had a severe visitation, from Maine to Virginia, which had its worst example in the Adirondack regions of New York, where there was a loss of no less than \$4,000,000 over a burned area aggregating 1,000 square miles.—The Chautauquan.

Asked and Answered.

They had been trotting in matrimonial harness for six months, and the pace was beginning to tell.

"What," she asked, after the manner of a woman, "ever made you fall in love with me?"

"Love," he answered, with the bluntness of his sex, "is blind, you know."—Detroit Tribune.

Persistent.

"Here is an item that says Dowie is to tap extinct volcanoes for water for his new Zion in Mexico."

"What does he take an extinct volcano for—a lavatory?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Some men go to war and bleed for their country and some others stay at home and bleed their country.

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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1905.

The attempt to force the American people to open the door to coolie labor by the threat of a boycott against American goods in China should fail. The trade with China doubtless is considerable and its prospective future value great, but the home market is of vastly greater value and importance than all foreign trade combined in one lump. To protect and develop our home market it is essential that American labor be protected and the American wage scale maintained. The American people cannot afford to degrade labor or cheapen it in any way. Good wages mean good times at home and the continued enlargement of a home market.

A petition is now being circulated and will shortly be presented to the Board of Supervisors for favorable and immediate action. The proposition to illuminate the Mission road with electric lights throughout its course in this county has met with an enthusiastic response from all classes of citizens and the circulation of the petition, asking that the county bear the burden of expense, is the result. Signatures have been obtained from one end of the county to the other and there is little question that when the document is submitted to the Supervisors it will carry great weight, notwithstanding the fact that an acceptance of its demand will involve enormous expense to the county.—Halfmoon Bay Review.

The cost of illuminating Mission road should be paid by the First, Second and Third Townships. The increase of wealth by reason of such improvement will more than offset the cost.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.
An equable and healthful climate.
The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.
Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

NEW COURT HOUSE TO BE EXAMINED

Board and Contractor Will Appoint Experts—More Cemetery Troubles in North End.

All the members of the Board of Supervisors were present at Monday's session. The vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of Dr. McCracken still exists, as the Governor has not yet made up his mind as to the time for announcing whom he shall appoint.

The following reports of county officials were filed:

County Recorder—Fees, \$631.40.
County Clerk—Fees as Clerk, \$122.75; law library tax, \$13. Total, \$135.75.

Tax Collector—Taxes collected, \$368.54.

License Collector—Licenses collected, \$647. Retained 10 per cent, \$64.70. Assessor—Poll tax collections, \$720, personal property tax, \$651.35. Retained commissions, \$147.10.

Sheriff—Fees earned, due the county, \$22.70; mileage earnings, \$43; prisoners boarded, 23; amount due, \$274.50.

Treasurer—On hand last report, \$67,705.16; receipts, \$34,873.89; disbursements, \$34,722.42. Balance on hand, \$67,856.64.

Health Officer—Plymire—The health of the county is good. A great many nuisances have been reported and abated. He had issued 628 burial permits, for which he collected \$628. He also issued five disinterment permits, collecting therefor \$50.
Liquor licenses were granted as follows:

J. C. Robb, Millbrae; Wallace & Lahey, South San Francisco; Rodgers & Hawes, South San Francisco; W. R. Markt, near X. L. Dairy; T. Palany, South San Francisco; A. D. Jenevein, Junction House; J. R. Luttrell, South San Francisco; W. R. Markt, 4634 San Bruno road; New California Jockey Club, Tanforan Park; John F. McCann, Homestead Saloon; John R. Rand, Byrnes Store; A. DeRoche, Belmont; A. Rowell, Belmont; J. M. Williamson, Woodside; A. T. Gilchrist, Halfmoon Bay; Palmer & Bell, San Gregorio.

The following gave notice of intention to apply for permits at the next meeting: Bell & Co., Colma; S. Franklin, Colma; A. J. Wallich, Colma; John H. O'Keefe, W. A. Maloney, Menlo Park; James Reid, Woodside; Manuel Oliver, Menlo Park; C. P. Mosconi, Halfmoon Bay; Jas. R. Holmes, Purissima; P. P. Quinlan, Halfmoon Bay; G. Patroni, Halfmoon Bay wharf; J. V. Azevedo, Halfmoon Bay; A. Boitano, Halfmoon Bay; T. G. Durham, Lobitos; C. Gianolo, Pescadero; J. W. Packard, San Gregorio; McCormick & Winkle, Pescadero; C. T. Connolly, Millbrae; Blenerhasset & Hansen, Colma.

The petition of the Society Italiana for permission to enlarge their cemetery near Colma came up.

Isaac Frohman appeared as the representative of the Congregation Shalom Cemetery and opposed the petition, claiming the petitioners were seeking to utilize a certain tract of land which is a public street, which if closed would result in damage to the property of his clients.

Mr. O'Gara, representing the Italian Cemetery, replied that while it is not claimed that burials in the portion sought to be annexed would be detrimental to the public health or constitute a nuisance, the Board must grant its application. The question as to the ownership of the property raised by the other cemetery is not a question for this Board to determine.

Mr. Frohman said the Board would not be justified in granting the Italian Cemetery's high-handed attempt to block up Clark avenue.

Mr. O'Gara said the question as to whether or not Clark avenue is a public street could be settled in court, and the petition, if granted, would not give his people any privileges for any portion of Clark street.

Debenedetti moved the petition be granted. MacBain seconded, but said he would vote no. The motion was lost. Debenedetti alone voting aye. He changed his vote and gave notice that he would move to reconsider at the next meeting.

James S. Regan of Halfmoon Bay, aged 33 years, was granted \$8 per month. The young man served in the U. S. Army at Manila and is a helpless invalid from the effects of malaria contracted in the islands.

On motion of Eikerenkotter, seconded by MacBain, the list of all those receiving county aid outside of the poor farm, excepting orphan children, will be discontinued on September 1st.

The reason given is that many who are not deserving have been receiving \$8 per month for years. The single men will have to go to the poor farm, and the deserving ones will have to make new applications.

Justice of the Peace Booth of San Mateo asked for two weeks leave of absence, as he desired to visit other sections of the State. The request was granted.

Loren Coburn, the Pescadero millionaire, who is on the bond of Constable Good of that town notified the Board that he desired to withdraw.

Mr. Good will file a new bond.

The California Automobile Club in a communication condemned the record-breaking runs from San Francisco to Los Angeles, and offered to assist the county in the prosecution of the offenders.

The Agricultural Department at Washington inquired as to the number of miles of improved roads and streets in San Mateo county. The Clerk was directed to reply.

A party by the name of Brooks has built a house on an unused portion of San Bruno avenue, back of the cemetery, and the District Attorney was instructed to compel him to remove the obstruction.

Supervisor MacBain presented a report from J. D. Galloway, a consulting engineer employed by him to examine the floors in the new Court-house, and the expert gave as his opinion that the work was not properly done. Mr. MacBain said this being the case he favored the employment of an expert to go over the entire building.

Contractor Amwig said if the construction proved unsatisfactory it was because the specifications were defective. If the Board appointed an expert he also wanted one, and if the two could not agree they could appoint a third.

MacBain said he would repeat what he had said before that he believed the construction superintendent was not giving satisfaction.

Geo. C. Ross said the people of the county were willing to pay for a thoroughly good Courthouse, and if they were not getting full value for their money they have a right to complain.

The motion to employ the expert prevailed.

Fred Vallejo resigned as Constable of the Fourth Township, and Fred Simmons was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Attorney Geo. C. Ross presented a map of Ansel Easton's new townsite north of Burlingame, and the streets were accepted.—Leader, San Mateo.

Death of Spanish Prince.

San Sebastian, Spain.—The Infante Maria Alfonso, son of the late Prince of the Asturias, sister of King Alfonso, died Saturday morning of meningitis. He was born February 28, 1903. The child's father, Prince Charles of Bourbon, will be married in November to Princess Maria Teresa, his deceased wife's sister.

Ancient Treasure Found.

New York.—A cable to the Sun from Cairo says: Valuable treasure, believed to be Roman or Ptolemaic, has been discovered near Takus, forty miles southwest of Port Said. It includes a gold diadem, a crown, numerous bracelets and over 100 gold coins.



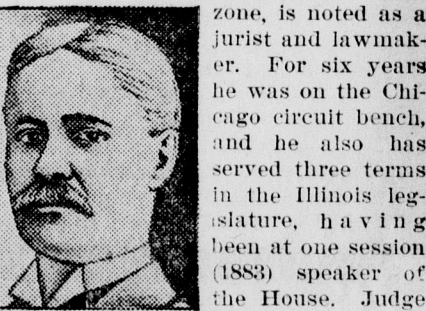
John C. Driscoll, who has been the central figure in the Chicago labor graft rumors, has been conspicuous for years in labor affairs. When the Associated Teaming Interests was organized in 1902 he was elected secretary and held the position until April, this year. Mr. Driscoll was born in Oswego, N. Y., May 29, 1859, and was brought by his parents to Chicago when but nine months old. He was educated in St. Ignatius' College, where he took a classical course and was graduated with the degree of A. B. When Mr. Driscoll severed his connection with the Associated Teaming Interests he declared that during his term as secretary no team owner had lost a dollar through labor troubles.

In William E. Cramer, publisher of the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, another hero of the profession has passed away. Though for many years blind and all but totally deaf, he managed to keep in touch with events and to direct the policy of his splendid journal even to the last, and few of its issues ever went to print without some article of his own contribution.



Throughout his 65 years as an editor he never departed from the high ideals with which he began his newspaper career. His opinions, and they were strong and influential, were always confined to the editorial page. His news columns were sacred to the news, containing fair, impartial stories which were never distorted or confused for bribe, favor or personal interest.

Lorin C. Collins, who has been appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Panama Canal zone, is noted as a jurist and lawmaker. For six years he was on the Chicago circuit bench, and he also has served three terms in the Illinois legislature, having been at one session (1883) speaker of the House. Judge



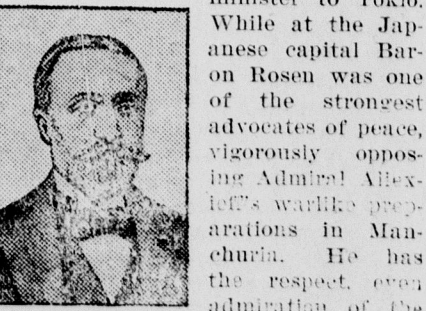
LORIN C. COLLINS. Collins was born at Wapping, Conn., in 1848, but was taken to St. Paul in his childhood. In 1872 he was graduated from Northwestern University, and two years later he began the practice of law in Chicago. His home is in Wheaton, Ill.

Francis Hendricks, who has reported the results of his long investigation of the Equitable Life Assurance Society's affairs, has been superintendent of insurance of New York State since 1900, when he succeeded Louis F. Payn. His home is in Syracuse, of which city he has been Mayor and where he has established an extensive photographic supply house. Mr. Hendricks has served in both branches of the Legislature, having been Senator three successive terms. He was collector of the port of New York from 1891 to 1893. He was born in 1834 and was educated in Albany.



The successor at Washington of Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, will be Baron Rosen, formerly minister to Tokio. While at the Japanese capital Baron Rosen was one of the strongest advocates of peace, vigorously opposing Admiral Alexeff's warlike preparations in Manchuria. He has the respect, even admiration, of the Japanese, and it is fortunate that he is to be in Washington, where peace negotiations are to be conducted. Baron Rosen's acquaintance with this country and the American people extends over a period of some thirty years. He has been consul general at New York, and was charge d'affaires at Washington during Mr. Cleveland's first administration.

"Swiftwater Bill" Gates, who made a fortune in the Klondike and threw it to the winds, has made another strike this time in the Tanana district in Washington.



Rider Haggard, the English novelist, traveled about 7,000 miles in his tour of this country, trying to find a location for colonies for his countrymen.

Josef Hofmann, the great pianist, is a clever electrician and devotes nearly all his spare time to the science.

THE COSSACK AND HIS WHIP.

How Russians Gave "Lessons in Good Manners" to People in Manchuria.

It is doubtful if either the Japanese or Russians will welcome peace with greater pleasure than the unfortunate inhabitants of Manchuria. Since the beginning of the war the people of that province have been at the absolute mercy of one, or other, or both of the hostile forces contending for supremacy. Neither side cared anything for their rights and property was ruthlessly wiped out. The Rus-



THE COSSACK AND HIS WHIP.

sians treated them as an inferior, if not subject, race and the slightest manifestation of independence was harshly punished. This is manifest as seen in the accompanying picture taken from the London Graphic. A Manchurian has refused to be photographed, having, as many primitive people have, a superstitious dread of the camera. Whereupon a Cossack whipped the man unmercifully with a thonged whip. Such independence could not be tolerated by the hired minions of the Czar.



Dyspepsia.—A late cure is to eat wheat bran, fixing it up into a mash, as for milk cows. Some enthusiasts eat it without the addition of hot water. We do not know whether we would rather have the disease or the remedy and are inclined to look upon the proposition as a short lived fad.

Whooping Cough.—Inhaling steam charged with camphor and naphthalin is the newest remedy. The child sits in the vapor for three-quarters of an hour daily and immediate relief follows, while mild cases are cured in three or four weeks and severe cases in four to six weeks. The early trials showed no unfavorable or harmful results.

Burns.—The skin of an egg, that is the covering next the shell, is alive as much perhaps as the skin on our hand. Formerly when a person was burned or had lost a portion of the skin from the body that of another individual was taken from an arm or leg and grafted upon the burned surface. Now it has been discovered in case of burns or similar injuries, if the wound is properly disinfected and quickly covered with the skin of an egg taken from a fresh egg it will cause the wound to heal and new skin will appear the same as if from the arm of an individual. The skin of an egg actually grows over the wound and new skin is formed over and through it.

Cold in the Head.—The hot foot bath should not be allowed to become old-fashioned as a remedy for a cold—especially in the head. It must be properly given to be effective. The patient's body should be well covered, the receptacle for the water should be deep and preferably narrow, for the higher the water reaches up the calves of the legs the better. A heaping teaspoonful of mustard should be added and the feet should go into the water as hot as can be borne, fresh hot water being slowly added as that in the bath cools. The whole process should last twenty minutes to half an hour, and during this time a glass of hot water or lemonade should be slowly sipped. When the feet are removed from the water five minutes attention is needed from a second person, as it is most important that the feet should be quickly dried and the patient immediately covered up very warm, preferably with a hot water bottle to the feet in order that profuse perspiration, which is the principal result to be desired, should not be checked.

The Commercial Spirit.

"I notice that William Waldorf Astor is spending \$6,000,000 in restoring an English castle."

"Bosh! Such a waste of good money! Why, for \$6,000,000 he could put up two more hotels in giddy old New York!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Premium on the Single Life.

She—I see by this paper that a single Greenland whale is worth \$13,000.

He—I judge from that statement that a single whale is worth more than a married one.—Yonkers Statesman.

Those we like are "well informed," and those we dislike are "gossipers."

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 25 F St., Washington, D. C.

IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

Support Your Local Paper and
SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE ENTERPRISE
\$1.50 per Year.

ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE

IMPORTANT TO
POLICY HOLDERS

Read Carefully, then Cut Out and Paste on
the Back of Your Fire Insurance Policy.

At and After a Fire.

Instruct the insured:
To save all he can.
To care for, clean up, dry out and air the saved property.
To keep an account of all expenses incurred in caring for saved property, and charge to the loss.
To keep open and continue business as if there were no insurance; he must not close his doors and wait for an adjuster.
That the Insurance Company will not take care of or take possession of his premises or of his saved property.
That any loss caused by his negligence to protect and care for his property at or after a fire is not covered by the insurance contract; and
That all of the value of the property saved belongs to the insured, and all of the loss and loss expenses thereon up to the face of the policy is chargeable to the insurance.
Many small companies have been weakened by the Baltimore fire.
The policies of my companies are conflagration proof.
I represent strong companies only.
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Agent.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. GRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at **BADEN CASH STORE,** South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

...AGENT...

HAMBURG-BREMEN, PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut, AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House Broker, Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE, Corner Grand and Linden Avenue, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

TOWN NEWS

Keep busy.
Save the pennies.
Schoolhouse site is settled.
Deposit your money in your home bank.
Pescadero expects to have a bank shortly.
Work together for the upbuilding of your home town.

Miss Julia Paige of Oakland visited relatives here Saturday.
Deer hunting parties are reported numerous on the Coast Side.

The public school opened Monday with five teachers on the staff.
W. J. McCuen is having his residence on Grand avenue repainted.

Mrs. J. P. Frost is confined to her room with an attack of rheumatism.

Mr. A. W. Plaskett has rented one of the Healy cottages on Grand avenue.

Miss Phyllis Young is visiting her sister, Mrs. P. A. Harris in San Francisco.

For Rent—A new six-room dwelling centrally located. Enquire at Postoffice.

M. F. Healy has bought the lot and dwelling of E. R. Paige on Baden avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Heiner of San Francisco visited friends here Sunday.

Real estate in this town is a safe investment. Prices will constantly advance.

Mr. A. M. Sylvia, former principal of the public school at this place, was in town Wednesday.

The enterprising town of Halfmoon Bay has organized a Board of Trade to boom the Coast Side.

G. W. Taylor of Fort Bragg, Cal., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Taylor of this place.

The South City Social Club will give a dance at Armour Pavilion next Saturday evening, August 19th.

Mell Cohen's little son fell on the sidewalk Tuesday and fractured the bone of his left leg above the knee.

Quinn & Hurley, the painters, have been working on the People's Store building the latter part of the week.

Contractor Coleman will commence work on the concrete foundation of the two-story Rehberg building next week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Olsen and Mrs. J. E. Rogers left Monday for Pescadero, where they will spend two weeks camping.

W. J. McCuen sent a box of very fine peaches to the Enterprise office the past week from his Mountain View fruit ranch.

The Keeler residence on Baden avenue is receiving the finishing touches and will be ready for occupancy about the 1st of September.

Property while under construction covered by policy of fire insurance without cost to contractor or owner. Enquire of E. E. Cunningham.

J. Eikerkotter, First District Supervisor for San Mateo county, was a guest at the Swanton House last week.—Review, Halfmoon Bay.

The dance given by Wahnta Council at Armour Pavilion last Saturday night was, as usual, well attended and a good time was reported by all.

Fritz Kneess was thrown from a runaway wagon on Wednesday and suffered a double dislocation of the right ankle. He was sent to the German Hospital in San Francisco.

Pound No. 2 has been established and opened at the residence of the undersigned near the Lux Ranch House.

A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

Rev. W. A. Clark and wife of Little Rock, Ark., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wood. Mrs. Clark is a sister of Mrs. Wood and Mr. and Mrs. Clark intend to locate permanently in California.

Mrs. DuRay Smith entertained the Euchre Club last Friday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. G. W. Holston. The first prize was won by Mrs. Holston, the second by Mrs. Smith and the consolation by Mrs. Taylor.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building.

Contractor Rollins has the contract to build the two-story residence for E. N. Brown on the corner of Grand and Chestnut avenues. The building will consist of six rooms, with all modern equipments. Work will commence at once.

The Misses Ruby and Edna Wilson of Redwood City were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Coombes the latter part of last week. The young ladies attended the ball Saturday night and on Sunday took part in a little fishing expedition on the bay.

The Misses Emma and Lena Eikerkotter entertained their many friends last Friday evening at their home on Spruce avenue. The evening was devoted to domino, whist and a most enjoyable game it proved to be. Mr. Dave Martin carried off the first prize for gentlemen and his sister, Miss Grace, was fortunate in winning the first prize for ladies. Miss Helen Strab carried off the booty.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

Pierre Bertrand was arrested in San Francisco Wednesday upon the charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill and murder. The assault in question was made on August 14th on the 6th day of June last at the W. P. Fuller Paint Works. Bertrand was arraigned on Thursday and matter set for hearing in the Justice's Court for Monday, August 14th, and bail fixed in the sum of \$2000.

SCHOOL HOUSE SITE MEETING.

The citizens of this town met at Butchers' Hall Wednesday evening to locate a schoolhouse site. The meeting was called to order by Clerk of the Board Thos. Mason. R. K. Patchell was elected chairman.
The several questions of enlarging the present site or of purchasing another site more centrally located were duly discussed and the majority of electors of the district voted in favor of enlarging the old site and building another schoolhouse thereon.
A delegation from San Bruno Park was very much in evidence, as they were complaining greatly regarding the long distance their children had to travel to reach school facilities. They earnestly asked for relief from our school trustees, claiming they had 39 children from 6 to 14 years of age, a sufficient number to entitle them to a schoolhouse at San Bruno Park. They were authorized to say that the Hensley-Green Company would donate a site for the same.

THE DRUIDS.

The event of the season, so far as fraternal orders are concerned, may be said to have taken place Friday evening last at Butchers' Hall, South City, the occasion being a visit by the drill team of Old Friends Grove No. 139, U. A. O. D., San Francisco, with officers and members of Colma Grove No. 116, to the recently instituted Golden Eagle Grove No. 173 of South San Francisco, they having in view a double purpose, i. e., to get acquainted with the Brothers in this vicinity and to confer degrees on new members. The special car provided by the United Railroad possessed a novelty in its construction, being provided with a division in which the Historical Goat was provided with the necessary provender for the trip, and he was given a cordial greeting by the members of the new Grove, it being the first time they had met "His Royal Highness." The degrees were conferred in a splendid manner for which the drill team are noted, the first and second degrees being given, and nine new names added to the roster. The new regalia used for the first time added an additional charm to the scene. The business of the Grove concluded, the fun began. Saturday morn saw the visitors started for Colma and San Francisco, each and all pledging themselves to be on hand at the house-warming in the new quarters when completed over the South City Bank.
The officers for the present term are: Past Noble Arch, J. J. Sullivan; Noble Arch, Harry Edwards; Vice Arch, Leo Pefferlee; Secretary, J. J. Kelly; Treasurer, Geo. Wallace; Conductor, St. Clair Bolton; Inner Guard, A. McBrierty; Outside Guard, J. O'Neill.
The Grove is in a prosperous condition.

COULDN'T GET THE DEER.

One day last week Messrs. A. Borel, W. B. Lawrence, Dr. de Marville and others went to the Spring Valley preserves near the lakes in quest of deer. They were not long on the grounds before a handsome buck emerged from the brush and ran swiftly toward the waters of the lake. The entire party opened fire, but the deer plunged into the lake, and notwithstanding the pursuers poured a veritable shower of lead in its direction, it escaped by swimming across to the other side.—Leader, San Mateo.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

I have for sale for a short time only the following choice property, at very reasonable prices. Now is the time to invest. Prices are constantly advancing.
Two lots, 100x140, south side of Grand avenue, in block 117.
One choice lot, 50x140 feet, south side Grand avenue, block 101.
Two fine lots, 100x140, north side of Miller avenue, block 126.
Three very fine lots, 180x140 feet, fronting three streets in block No. 124. Very desirable for cutting up into cottage lots.
Improved property, cottage three rooms and lot 25x140, central part of town.
All of above property on sewered streets, water pipes to lot line.
For prices and particulars enquire of E. E. Cunningham, Postoffice Building.

RULE FOR PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

It Will Be Enforced.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company has directed the local collector to give notice of and rigidly enforce its rules for the payment of the water rates in this town. The August water rate must be paid on or before the last day of August. If not paid the water will in every instance be shut off on the 1st day of September and it will cost one dollar extra in every instance to have the water again turned on. This rule will apply to every month in the year; that is to say, the water rate MUST be paid within or before the end of the current month. No exceptions will be made and this rule will be rigidly enforced.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that teams must not be left standing on the streets of South San Francisco without being tied to a hitching post or otherwise secured; and hereafter in every case where a team is left unsecured and runs away upon the streets of said town the driver of such team will be promptly arrested and a charge of "disturbance of the peace" placed against him.
R. J. CARROLL, Constable.

NOTICE!

For the accommodation of those having business with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, its office in the Postoffice building will be open hereafter on Sundays between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.
W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

FOR SALE.

One-horse buggy. Good condition. For price enquire of R. UHL.

TO LET.

A fine flat of eight rooms, new, in heart of business district, on Grand avenue. Enquire at Postoffice.

NOTICE.

Owners of impounded stock are hereby notified that in case of my absence from the Pound they can obtain their stock by applying at the stockyards office and paying charges.
A. T. SHERMAN, Poundkeeper.

TREAT CATTLE FOR CONSUMPTION

Experiment Conducted at Napa Farm With Human Tubercle Bacilli.

Napa.—Dr. Charles Keane, State Veterinarian, was at Napa State Hospital farm Sunday conducting important experiments on cattle. He is investigating into the practicability of immunizing cattle against tuberculosis, which is the first time systematic work along this line has been taken up in California.

The work consists of the injection of the pure culture of human tubercle bacilli into the jugular veins of calves. Von Behring, the great German bacteriologist, has received definite results from this work, and, if Dr. Keane is successful, the treatment will solve the question of eradicating tuberculosis from the herds of cattle.

Dr. Keane's work, in which he is assisted by Dr. L. C. Hoffman of Napa, is practically vaccinating cattle against tuberculosis. Dr. Keane will inoculate the cattle of the State Hospital herd with immunizing culture again in three weeks.

Train Dashes Into Street Car.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The fast Pittsburgh flyer on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad crashed into an east-bound St. Clair street car, killing a child instantly and fatally injuring six people, while fifteen others sustained injuries. The car contained forty passengers who were bound for their homes and for amusement resorts. Only a few escaped uninjured and they were persons occupying the rear seats.

Cossacks Kill Thirty Workmen.

St. Petersburg.—An official account received here of the strike on the Norvossi Vladikavkaz Railway describes a sanguinary encounter between the troops and workmen who were attempting to prevent the departure of a mail train. After one Cossack had been killed the strikers advanced menacingly, whereupon the infantry fired, killing thirty of the strikers and wounding twenty-two.

Venezuela Orders Boats.

Genoa, Italy.—The Venezuelan Government has placed an order here for six torpedo boats and one torpedo boat destroyer.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of San Mateo, State of California.
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. F. H. WADDELL, Defendant.—No. 2726.
Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of San Mateo.
The People of the State of California send greeting to F. H. WaddeLL, defendant.
You are hereby directed to appear and answer the complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.
And you are hereby notified that, unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint, as arising upon contract or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the complaint.
GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, this 20th day of June, A. D. 1905.
(Seal of the Superior Court.)
H. W. SCHABERG, Clerk.
By CLAUDE FOX, Deputy Clerk.
JESSE W. LILIENTHAL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

EAST In Winter

You want the best through sleeping car service over the shortest roads, with the best roadbed and least trouble with snow, ice and storms.
Ask about the unequalled, personally conducted excursions of the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

via the
Ogden Short Line
or the
Sunset Border Route
through New Orleans.
No need of applying elsewhere. See your home agent
or write
G. W. HOLSTON, Agent
PAUL SHOUP, D. F. & P. A.,
16 South First St., San Jose, Cal

TO LET.

The Del Paso Hotel of 21 rooms, on San Bruno avenue, South San Francisco, Cal. Inquire at Postoffice.

FOR SALE.

Lot and cottage of three rooms near business center, \$1000. For terms inquire at Postoffice.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Supply and demand about equal. Market steady with slight tendency to improvement on No. 1 stock.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Coming principally from Nevada; quality choice; prices steady.
HOGS—California shippers offering more freely than for several weeks; prices steady.
PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.
LIVESTOCK—Prices quoted are per pound for all the cattle weigh alive delivered and weighed on San Francisco market.
CATTLE—No. 1 Steers, 3½¢; 2nd quality, 2½¢; 3rd, 2¼¢; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 2½¢; 2nd, 2¼¢; 3rd, 2¼¢.
HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 130 to 275 lbs., 6¢; over 275 to 350 lbs., 5½¢; 5½¢; rough undesirable hogs, 4¢; hogs weighing under 130 lbs., 5½¢.
SHEEP—No. 1 Wethers, 3½¢; No. 1 Ewes, 3¢; Suckling Lambs, 4¢; 4¢; gross weight.
CALVES—Under 250 lbs., alive, gross weight, 4½¢; over 250 lbs., 3½¢.
FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.
BEEF—Market firm—First quality steers, 5½¢; second quality, 4½¢; third quality, 4¼¢; thin steers, 4¢; first quality cows and heifers, 4½¢; second quality, 4¢; third quality, 3½¢.
VEAL—Large, 6½¢; medium, 8¢; small, good, 8½¢.
MUTTON—Market firm—Wethers, heavy, 6¢; light, 7¢; Heavy Ewes, 5¢; 5½¢; Light Ewes, 6¢; Suckling Lambs, 7½¢.
DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 8½¢.
PROVISIONS—Hams, 12½¢; picnic hams, 9¢; Boiled Hams, skin on, 17½¢; skin off, 19½¢.
BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 17½¢; light S. C. bacon, 15½¢; med. bacon, clear, 12¢; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 12¢; clear, light bacon, 13½¢; clear ex. light bacon, 14¢.
BEEF—Extra Family, bbl., \$12.00; do, hf. bbl., \$8.25; Family Beef, bbl., \$11.50; hf. bbl., \$8.00; Extra Mess, bbl., \$11.50; do, hf. bbl., \$8.00.
PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 10½¢; do, light, 10¢; do, Bellies, 11½¢; Clear, bbl., \$10.00; hf. bbl., \$8.75; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf. bbl., \$5.00; 25-lb. kegs, \$2.10; kits, \$1.25.
LARD—Prices are as follows:
Tcs. ½-bbls. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s.
Compound 6 6½ 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
Cal. pure 9½ 10 10 10½ 10½
In 3-lb tins the price on each is ½¢ higher than on 5-lb tins.
CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2.40; Is \$1.35; Roast Beef, 2s \$2.30; Is, \$1.30.
PICKLED SALAD OIL—
Tiers—about 50 gallons, \$.40 gallon
5 gallon tins—1 per case .45
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PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

MANUAL TRAINING FADS.



By Rev. R. A. White.

Does education fit a man to get on, to make money, to run a store? are popular questions about education. Now the utilities of education have their place. An education which does not fit a man or woman to live successfully in our present industrial life fails at an important point. But in our zeal for education as a utility we are losing sight of the value of education as a pleasure. Life has as much right to education as it has to food and clothing. Education ought to be administered and so conceived that it is a joy giver. The introduction of the so-called fads into elementary grades has been from a variety of motives. The utilitarian sees in them a means of fitting a man to use a saw or a woman to cook a good meal. Others see in them a subtle educational value, a means of self-expression.

Manual training has made school work interesting. The child naturally wants to construct, to make things, to project his ideas into form. However you approach the question of fads, they are of greatest value in an educational system. Those who talk of a return to the three R's savor of medievalism. There is an odor of the middle ages about such assertions. The man or woman who attacks the so-called fads simply reveals his or her complete ignorance of the educational value of fads.

MILLIONAIRES OWNED BY THEIR MILLIONS.

By Andrew Carnegie.



Men do not own millions. It is the millions that own the men. When you have education this is different. When you gain knowledge it doesn't possess you, but you possess it, and have a treasure. No matter whether you die worth millions or not, you have something that is denied the man who is immersed in the accumulation of wealth. Stock gambling is not a business; it is a mere parasite on business. If I had a son I should prefer to have him enter upon a professional career than any other. I have been looking largely into small colleges of late, and I have entered into the college business as I not long ago entered into the library business. I think a young man who goes to a small college receives a better education than at a large one. I like to see men not excelling in football or things pertaining to the foot, but excelling in head expansion. Sport is too generally taking the place of valuable knowledge at the big colleges.

THE "ORDINARY" WORKMAN.

By O. H. Oyen.



While it may be true that there is little or no chance for the ordinary machinist, or man of kindred trade, to work himself up through his vocation, it is equally true that there is plenty of opportunity for the worker in these lines who is not ordinary for the "extra-ordinary" worker. The ordinary worker and the man who succeeds through his work are separate and distinct types. One has but to enter the workshop of any large concern where a hundred or more men are employed at the same kind of work. Even the most untrained observer, if he tries, can pick out the "extra-ordinary" men from the others.

The ordinary workman is a cog in a machine. He does

the work allotted to him with such degree of efficiency as to hold his position. This is all. He never progresses, never learns anything about the line he is in except his own little stunt, never tries for anything better than a place at his bench or lathe, never reaches out. He does what his employers consider a fair day's work, never more, and he does this only because he knows that just so soon as he fails to do it he will be out of a position. This is the "ordinary" worker, the man of the class included in the labor leader's sweeping statement.

The worker who amounts to something—the extra-ordinary worker—may not exert himself physically as much as does his companion who stays at his work until the end, but while he works he keeps his eyes open and learns something besides his own job. This is the difference. He sees that it is not in the performance of the one job before him that success is to be won, but in the things that he masters from the vantage point of the good workman. If he is a machinist he learns his machine and the things he makes. He sees them go through his hands day after day and if there is any possibility of improvement he is sure to find it out. Then, if he is of the right kind he begins to study ways and means to make the needed improvement. Employers begin to reckon seriously with the men under them as soon as they see they have ideas of their own that are worth something.

DIVORCE INCREASE IS WELCOME.

By Rev. Minot J. Savage.



Law does not make marriages. The church does not make marriages. Men and women, if they ever are married, marry themselves. All the law can do is to recognize and try to consecrate a fact which already exists. If there is no marriage, then it is desecration to keep up the sham.

One of the distinguished characteristics of modern times is the growth of divorce. Many persons are frightened and think this one of the deplorable fruits of the wider freedom granted to women. I believe that on the whole most of the divorces of the present time are altogether to be welcomed. They are almost always in the interest of oppressed women, giving them another opportunity for a free, sweet, wholesome life.

There are cases where the divorce laws are abused, but they are not nearly so many as frightened ministers in many of our churches seem to imagine. These cases are exploited in the papers until folk imagine society is extremely corrupt.

A SQUARE DEAL IN FOOD PRODUCTS.

By Dr. H. W. Wiley.



This is the era of the "square deal," and it ought to include a square deal in food products. There is considerable misunderstanding of the purpose of the Agricultural Department in seeking food legislation. It is not to restrict trade, but to help it. The primary purpose is to have all foodstuffs sold under truthful labels and to be what they are represented to be. The same thing should be true of other products. It has been maintained by some persons that in food products "deception is the life of trade." Statistics have proved that where food laws have been enforced there has been an increase of business, not a diminution. This is due to the increase in the buyers' confidence that when they purchase foodstuffs they are getting what they ask for.

better'n me. Auntie said 'No,' and then I asked her if she wasn't always kind to you. Auntie said, 'Perhaps not, sometimes.' Then I said she ought to love you like I did, 'cos you were lonely and had no nice little girl of your own like my daddy had. Then she stooped down to kiss me, and her cheek was quite wet, just as if she'd been crying. I've never seen Auntie Merva cry before."

There was a serious look in Kathleen's blue eyes.

"What made Auntie Merva cry, do you think?" she asked, quite distressed.

"I think I can guess," I said, and with a full heart I kissed the little upturned face.

Kathleen had told me something I wanted to know—something that I have been grateful to her for telling me all my life.—Baltimore Evening Herald.

ONIONS CURE FOR RABIES.

Victim Bit Into the Tearful Bulb and Slowly Recovered.

A resident and business man of New York told me yesterday: "In one of our growing Western towns which I occasionally visit I knew a young man who was engaged to marry a beautiful girl. He was suddenly seized with an insane desire to injure her. She called for her father and brother, and the latter ran for the family physician, who, upon his arrival, ordered a glass of water to be brought. At sight of it the young man frothed at the mouth, exhibiting all the symptoms of rabies. He was taken to the attic and fastened with a chain around his body to a ring in the floor.

"One day, after many weary weeks of watching, a favorable change was noticed. 'How do you feel?' asked the doctor. 'Oh, I'm much better,' was the reply, 'but you didn't cure me, doctor. It was that pile of onions in the corner. See! Every time I felt a crazy desire to bite anybody I would bury my teeth in one of the onions, and they have gradually drawn out the poison. I am entirely well.' Upon examination an onion was found which had turned green with the poison, perhaps the first one bitten. The physician frankly acknowledged that the onion had saved the patient's life."

A veteran of the uncivil war says: "A soldier was stricken with smallpox, and, unknown to the physicians, a bunch of onions was hanging in his tent. We expected him to die, but he suddenly got better, and in a short time was entirely recovered. A few days after he got out the onions were taken down and they were found to be mushy, which the doctor said was caused by their drawing the smallpox out of the patient. As they were inoculated with the disease, they were destroyed."—New York Press.

A GRUESOME MEMENTO.

Volume of Autographs Which Relate to a Dreadful Crime.

Among the collections of a manifold character, including a volume of autographs the genuineness of which is beyond all doubt, and many other curios, all in a more or less degree connected with American history, in possession of a well known resident of this city who for more than fifty years has been engaged in gathering such things, the most gruesome of the lot is a series of memorials (if to allow them such a title can be properly connected with one of the trio of great crimes that befell the American people of the nation's chief magistrate, says the Washington Star.

This particular one concerns the trial, conviction and execution of Guiteau, the assassin whose awful crime resulted in the death of President Garfield. Not only does this gloomy memento include the autographs and portraits of each member of the jury with one exception, it also contains the autographs of the judge who presided in the case, those of the lawyers who participated in the event and their photographs; also the sign manual of Guiteau himself and the Jack Ketch who pulled the cord that launched the wretch into eternity.

This is not all, however, that is shown in this chapter of the dreadful tragedy. The details are augmented in their completeness by a lock of the murderer's hair, by a part of the black cap that covered his face when he was hanged and a piece of the rope that was fastened around his neck when, so far as earthly expiation went, he suffered for his crime.

Soon Reduced.

Just before the ceremony the American heiress took the foreign nobleman aside.

"You look sad, count," she ventured. "I hope you have not been reading those horrid comic papers and feel humiliated at the thought of marrying an heiress."

The count shrugged his shoulders. "I am very sensitive," he said, "and would feel bad but for one thing."

"And what is that, count?" "I know that you will not be rich long after the honeymoon."—Detroit Tribune.

Satan's Impatience.

Commenting on the dispatch about lightning striking three churches at once, Brother Dickey said:

"Sometimes ole Satan gets tired waitin' fer sinners, en blazes de way ter 'em."—Atlanta Constitution.

When a bulldog chews up a little dog, the owner appears to be indignant, but he is really proud of the bulldog's performance.

A man with dreamy eyes usually has that kind of bank balance.

COLLEGE HONORS--THE FINAL AWARD.



Can you guess who will get it?—Chicago Tribune.

GREAT RUSSIAN WATERWAY.

Czar's Government Planning for Baltic-Black Sea Ship Canal.

The recent appointment of a commission to examine the question of constructing a canal to unite the Baltic and Black Seas revives interest in this tremendous project, which is no less than digging a canal equal in length to most of the so-called canals on Mars. It is by all odds the greatest canal scheme of modern times, and while it presents difficulties, such as passing the Cataracts of the Dnieper River, which have a total fall of 107 feet, it is not considered by any means impracticable.

While the canal is primarily a strategic work, for Russia has a large fleet in the Black Sea which is rusting from inertia, it is just as important commercially, for, as no other agency



ROUTE OF PROPOSED CANAL.

could, it will open up trade in the interior of the Tsar's European domains, and by its tolls be not only self-supporting but a source of revenue to the government.

Longest Canal in World. From Riga, on the Baltic, to Kherson, at the entrance to the Black Sea, is only 800 miles in a straight line, but the canal, as mapped by Mr. Ruckteschell, who, it is said, will possibly be entrusted with its building, will be almost twice as long, or between 1,410 and 1,468 miles, according to the route selected. When completed it will be the longest canal in the world, but in spite of these superla-

of almost as much importance as the canal itself.

Apart from the extensive works to be built at the cataracts and the actual digging of only twelve miles through a country presenting no great difficulty to the operation, the canal building will very largely be the simple work of dredging a deep channel in the rivers and the existing canal and the widening of the latter.

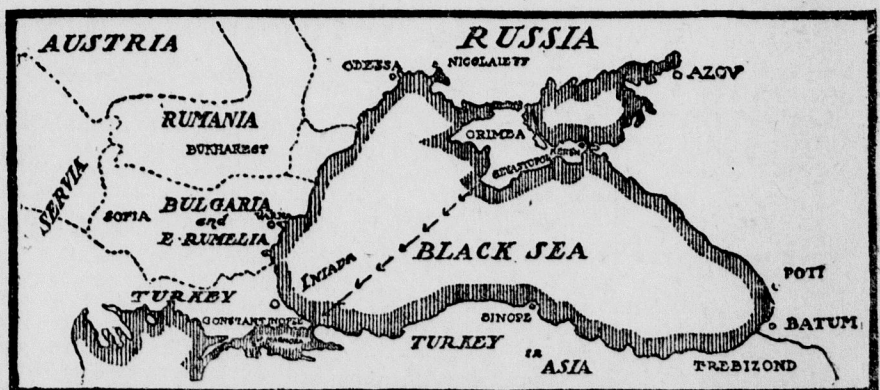
No one familiar with Russia's humiliating position on the Black Sea need be told that the subject is an old one and a recognized necessity, for while the Tsar has been permitted to build a powerful fleet of warships on the Black Sea, treaties and conventions extending back almost a century, or since 1809, have closed the gates of the Dardanelles upon them.

The Black Sea fleet, which consists of about 150 ships, has been "locked" in the Black Sea principally through British action, although Russia is a party to most of the treaties, recognizing the fact that it is some consolation to know that no other force, not even a British fleet, may pass through the straits, "the key to the Tsar's home," as Napoleon described it.

During the last year, however, Russia has felt the need of her caged fleet, which, if it could have been dispatched to the Far East at an opportune time, might have changed the history of the war. At present the Black Sea fleet can only be used to menace the "sick man of the East," whom most of the powers do not desire disturbed, for fear of the awful contention for the "remains" if the Turk were driven out of Europe.

While Great Britain is distributing her fleets has always made due allowance for the ineffective character of the Black Sea fleet, and consequently has been able to curtail the size of her Mediterranean squadron, there is a general impression that Russia would by means characteristic be able to send her Black Sea fleet past the Dardanelles if a European war were forced upon her and made such a coup desirable.

The canal from the Baltic to the Black Sea would bring St. Petersburg 3,000 miles nearer the Far East, and what is more to the point, would bring it so much nearer Egypt and India. It is no secret that notwith-



BLACK SEA AND SURROUNDING TERRITORY.

tives, its cost will, comparatively speaking, not be great. An American syndicate has offered to construct the work for \$35,000,000, or for about three-fifths the bid made by a Russian syndicate.

These bids were made a year ago on the favorite route mentioned. Since then, however, a scheme has been prepared by a Belgian engineer, Comte Gustave Defosse, in which J. King & Co., of London, are interested. The details of this proposal have not yet been made public, but they are said to apply to a waterway about 400 miles shorter and having a uniform depth of 28 feet and a breadth on the surface of 208 feet, and at bottom of 114 feet. If this plan is followed, the engineer states the canal can be completed in about six years. With a speed of eight knots, the passage would occupy about five days.

The original plan, which, in view of the rapidly increasing size of vessels, is more accommodating, was for a waterway 31½ feet deep, 140 feet wide at bottom and 200 feet wide at surface. Included in this plan is a broad, well-paved roadway, built at the side of the canal for its whole length. As Russia is not famed for its good roads, this improvement will be

standing the disastrous outcome of the war in the Far East, Russia will strike for an outlet on the Indian Ocean. The British have been guarding the northern boundary of India for years, in anticipation of any Russian movement on the frontier. A quarter of a century ago the Russians were at the "gate of India," within a few miles of Herat. There they still are, but it is beyond belief to think they are content to stay there.

Norfolk Rabbit Warrens.

The great headquarters of the natural warren of England is in Norfolk, and more especially in the neighborhood of Thetford. There for mile after mile rabbits are the main "crop" of the country, and a paying one, for the only labor involved is that of catching them. You can walk for miles and see nothing but rabbit warrens on every side. The woods and parks are warrens, and so are the heaths. The only houses in sight are warreners' cottages, and instead of plowmen at work, or men sowing corn, or shepherds and their collies, the only warren visible are all warreners.—London Country Gentleman.

For every mean man who dies at least two more are born.

A DREAM CRUISE.

My prayers I say and lay me down;
The lights of Starland gleam afar,
My trundle bed is Sleepy Town,
My window is the harbor bar.

Beyond the curtained patch of blue
There lies a fair and wondrous sea;
My dream ship feels the flowing tide,
I hear my sailors calling me.

A shallop skims across the blue,
And Jackies touch their hats, polite,
"Come, get aboard, dear captain, do,
The bells are sounding candle light."

The lullaby my mother croons
Grows fainter and still fainter grows;
The bos'n pipes his merry tunes
And dances on his timber toes.

Heigh-ho! a merry crew, I ween,
For some are wood, and some are dough,
And some before in books I've seen,
And some are dolls I used to know.

Now, where away, oh, captain, where?
I'd sail me swift, I'd sail me far,
The evening winds are blowing fair,
We'll head her for the Morning Star.
—Toledo Times.

A LITTLE AMBASSADRESS.

COME in!" My office door opened very gently, and a little face I knew well peeped round. In sheer astonishment I dropped my pen.

"Kathleen!" I said. "How in the world did you get down here? You're not by yourself, surely?"

"Oh, no; course, nurse's with me," and the blue eyes smiled at me so sweetly; "but she's gone shopping. I'm not to go till she comes for me."

"But what will mother and auntie say? They'll think you're lost."

"I'm too grooved-up to get lost," she said, with a dignified little air.

I could not help smiling.

"Now, you little rogue," I said, "when I've helped you off with that pretty blue coat and hat I shall expect to be told why you've honored me with a visit to the city during business hours."

She settled herself sedately in a chair opposite to me, quite unconscious of the pretty picture she made with her mass of fair hair and her sweet little face.

"It's a most 'portant visit," she said. "I've come to ask you to my party next Wednesday."

"Indeed? I shall be delighted to come. So that's what brought you down here, is it?"

I had heard great tales about this

party, but not from Kathleen. She was evidently her surprise for me.

"Shall I be expected to do anything in particular?" I asked.

"You'll have to make believe all the time, like you always do at our house."

This was certainly a candid statement. I wondered if the rest of the family shared the same view. I hoped not, because I was, as a rule, particularly serious after Kathleen had gone to bed.

"Aunt Merva will be there, of course," I ventured to suggest.

"Course she will," replied Kathleen. Then she made a tour of the room, came back and resumed her seat, and



"THEY'LL THINK YOU'RE LOST."

asked me seriously: "Is this where you play all by yourself in the daytime?"

"Well, yes, I suppose I do."

"Do you keep your toys in those big tin boxes?"

"Well, they're not toys like those in your nursery."

"Do you sit here all by yourself, then?"

I nodded.

"And never feel lonely?"

"Sometimes," I said, smiling in spite of myself at the serious little face.

"I heard mummy tell daddy one day you were a lonely man."

"Oh!"

I was certainly hearing some home truths.

"But you won't be lonely when you come to my party, will you?"

"No, dear. I like to come as often as I can to your house," and I spoke the truth.

By this time Kathleen's nurse had returned—I expect she had been waiting outside all the time—and with strict injunctions "not to forget the party next Wednesday," my little visitor kissed me good-by, and I tried to settle down to work again.

But a pair of blue eyes would keep dancing in front of me on my blotting pad. Sometimes I thought they were Kathleen's and sometimes I thought they were—some one else's. Kathleen's eyes and her Aunt Merva's were strangely alike. I had noticed it before.

The room seemed quite cheerless now that she had gone.

In the intervening days the postman, left strange notes for me. Sometimes the missives were stuck together with jujubes, but I had no difficulty in deciphering the signs. They read: "Don't forget the party next Wednesday." As to the crosses—well, the most ignorant person knows what those mean in a letter.

"Wednesday" came at last, and, of course, I went to the party. It was a great success. The house was turned upside down by a merry crowd of little folks who kept the fun going until long after they ought to have been in bed.

Kathleen queued it all very prettily, and after the last little guest had departed and the blue eyes could scarcely keep open, she persisted that she wasn't a bit tired, "only hungry." That was a subterfuge she was always guilty of at bedtime.

Next day I saw Kathleen in the park and we discussed the party.

"You were a funny man," she said. I was glad to know that I had given satisfaction in this direction.

"Did you learn all those stories from picture books, or were they just make believe?"

"Both," I said.

"And you didn't cry when you had to go home like little Charlie did, did you?"

I assured her I was able to refrain from weeping.

"And you liked me the best of all the little girls there?"

"Of course I did."

"Quite sure?" she said, coaxingly.

"Quite sure," I repeated.

"Then mummy was wrong," she said, triumphantly.

"How's that?" I asked.

"Well, when mummy and Aunt Merva came in to say 'Good-night,' I heard auntie say how fond you were of me, and mummy said, 'Yes, and I know some one else he's very fond of, too, or would be, if she'd let him,' and auntie went quite funny, and said: 'Don't be ridiculous, Daisy! Daisy's what daddy calls mummy—but mummy only laughed and said: 'I don't think you're always kind to him.'"

Kathleen stopped to take breath after this long recital, and then went on: "So after mummy went downstairs, and auntie brought me a sweetie 'fore I fell 'sleep, I asked if it was true if she liked some little girl

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Best Tree Wash
and
Prune Dip
T. W. JACKSON & CO., 123 California St., SAN FRANCISCO

GREENBANK

Powdered Caus-
tic Soda and
Pure Potash

Funerals in Scotland.

In Scotland the custom still prevails of taking down the window blinds at a death and hanging white sheets across the windows. The custom also prevails in the north of England, and in many families a special sheet reserved for the death chamber is kept for the purpose and often used from generation to generation. In many parts of Scotland, too, it is still customary for the nearest relatives of the deceased to lower the body into the grave and wait by the side until the grave is filled up.—Westminster Gazette.

Citing an Exception.

Snicklefritz—A physician told me once that a good hearty laugh prolongs a man's life.

Dinglebatz—Perhaps it does—unless he laughs at a bigger man who slips on a banana peel.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Natural Deduction.

Gruff Patient—Are you quite sure you understand your business, sir?

Physician—Well, I've been practicing medicine for fifteen years and not one of my patients has ever complained.

Gruff Patient—Huh! Probably not. Dead men tell no tales.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Serpent Worship in India.

Serpent worship still survives in India and a snake shrine is said to be as much an attraction in a house on the Malabar coast as a garden in the case of a country home in the United States. Serpents are, however, most unobtrusive, and unless one walks noiselessly and barefooted in the dark, as Hindoos do, snakebite is an improbable contingency.

The wise seldom give advice. If a friend says drink "Old Gilt Edge Whisky" know it is an exception to the rule. Wichman, Lutgren & Co., sole proprietors, 29-31 Battery St., S. F.

Righting a Wrong.

He—Your friend who has just left us is something of a pessimist, I imagine.

She—Indeed, he isn't anything of the sort. He's an optimist, and has the cream of the trade.

African Stomach Bitters. Fine appetizer. Medicinal value unsurpassed. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

Assisted His Own Defeat.

"Home, my dear, is that certain place where two people of opposite sex can make themselves happy," said he, as a clincher.

"How convenient," exclaimed she, brightening up suddenly.

"I hope it does not matter to you, but I have decided to live with my father."—Commercial Tribune.

Weak Lungs Bronchitis

For over sixty years doctors have endorsed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs, colds, weak lungs, bronchitis, consumption. You can trust a medicine the best doctors approve. Then trust this the next time you have a hard cough.

"I had an awful cough for over a year, and nothing seemed to do me any good. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was soon cured. I recommend it to all my friends whenever they have a cough."—Miss M. Meyers, Washington, D. C.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's
SARSAPARILLA
PILLS.
HAIR VIGOR.

Ayer's Pills keep the bowels regular. All vegetable and gently laxative.

OLD Favorites

"The Ninety and Nine."
There were ninety and nine that safely lay

In the shelter of the fold;
But one was out on the hills away,
Far off from the gates of gold,
Away from the mountain's wild and bare,
Away from the tender Shepherd's care.

"Lord, thou hast here thy ninety and nine;

Are they not enough for thee?"
But the Shepherd made answer: "'Tis of mine

Has wander'd away from me;
And although the road be rough and steep
I go to the desert to find my sheep."

But none of the ransom'd ever knew
How deep were the waters cross'd,
Nor how dark was the night that the Lord passed through
Ere he found his sheep that was lost.
Out in the desert he heard its cry—
Sick and helpless, and ready to die.

"Lord, whence are those blood-drops all the way,

That mark out the mountain track?"
"They were shed for one who had gone astray
Ere the Shepherd could bring him back."

"Lord, whence are thy hands so rent and torn?"

"They are pierced to-night by many a thorn."

But all through the mountains, thunder riven,

And up from the rocky steep,
There rose a cry to the gate of heaven,
"Rejoice! I have found my sheep!"
And the angels echoed around the throne,
"Rejoice, for the Lord brings back his own!"

—Elizabeth Cecilia Clephane.

I Dreamt that I Dwelt in Marble Halls.

I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls,
With vassals and serfs at my side,
And of all who assembled within those walls

That I was the hope and the pride.

I had riches too great to count; could boast

Of a high ancestral name;
But I also dreamt, what pleased me most,

That you loved me still the same.

I dreamt that suitors sought my hand;
That knights upon bended knee,
And with vows no maiden heart could withstand

They pledged their faith to me,
I dreamt that one of that noble host
Came forth my hand to claim;

But I also dreamt, what charmed me most,

That you loved me still the same.

—From "The Bohemian Girl."

HE DESTROYS SECRETS.

Queer Business of Man Who Reduces Account Books to Pulp.

"I have just paid a few cents a pound for old books and papers for which some one in this town would give thousands of dollars," said a downtown paper manufacturer a few days ago to the New York Sun, and he told the truth.

A large part of his business consists of destroying confidential papers for business houses, banks, brokers or any one else who can furnish enough to bother with.

The paper man pays for this valuable old paper only a few cents a pound. That is all it is worth to him for reduction into pulp. His rates are a bit lower, perhaps, than those of the junkman, but with his purchase he gives a guaranty that nothing he buys shall ever be read or examined.

A list of his customers which he gives for reference is pretty good proof that he keeps his word and that the secrets of the waste-paper bags never leak out. The reference list shows that the manufacturer has destroyed books, papers, etc., for about twenty companies, a dozen bankers and brokers, several of the big wholesale dry goods firms and a large number of retailers.

"How do you destroy this valuable paper and make sure that nobody gets hold of it?" the manufacturer was asked.

"It isn't allowed to pass through very many hands," was the answer, "and the men who do take care of it are ignorant. Some of them cannot read, but they would not have a chance to glean much out of our waste if they could."

"When we get an order from a firm to destroy its books and papers we send a man up with a lot of big bags. The bindings are ripped off the books, their pages are torn apart and they are stuffed into bags along with letters and any other waste the firm may have to offer."

"The bags are sealed and put aboard a freight car. Next day they arrive at our factory in Connecticut, and the seals are not broken until the bags are dropped beside a big vat filled with strong chemicals."

"The papers are dumped into this, which reduces them to a pulp. Another process cleans the ink from the pulp, and then it goes into new paper. You see, there isn't very much chance for any one to get hold of any information set down on our waste paper, and I'm dead sure that our guaranty has never been broken."

"Do we do a big business in destroying documents? Well, I should say yes."

"Before we took hold of that new branch of the paper business it was a good deal of a problem for some firms to know how to get rid of their old

books and papers. It is harder to burn a book than it is to burn a leg. Papers are also easily carried up a chimney by a strong draught, and burning didn't solve the problem.

"Junk dealers would buy the stuff, but they didn't give any guaranty as to privacy, and were always on the hunt for anything they could turn into money."

"I know of a case where a junkman bought a lot of letters from a dry goods firm, sorted them all out by States and found that they gave the key to the identity of the firm's customers. A rival firm bought the letters and paid pretty well for them."

"Then there are lots of things on the books of almost any firm that a competitor would like to see—price lists, discounts, trade relations and all that sort of thing. It wasn't safe to hand books containing that information to junkmen and that's why we started in the destruction business."

GOLDEN COW IS DEAD.

And a Whole Town Is in Mourning for the Costly Animal.

Mrs. Rice's cow is dead and the entire population of Goldfield, Nev., is in mourning, says a correspondent to the St. Paul Pioneer Press. She was the only cow in the gold-bearing district. As not a spear of grass nor a herb of any description grows in this desert region that would furnish fodder to even a goat Mrs. Rice's cow subsisted exclusively on hay that costs \$100 a ton. Even the milk which reaches the burg from Reno, two days old, sold for \$1 a quart; so this fountain right "in their midst" was a cherished institution.

When Mrs. Rice decided to risk nearly all she possessed in the importation of this cow she realized that she was risking it for a big prize. The journey of "Bossy" was long and tedious, partly by rail on slow freights, part of the distance tied to the rear end of mule freighters, trudging over the alkali desert. But the enterprising widow was rewarded one day about three months ago when her cow was delivered safely in Goldfield.

That was a gala day in the town. The cow was only an ordinary Jersey, long horned and red, but was an object of greater curiosity than if it had been a specimen of some prehistoric age. The demand was so great for a sight of the gentle creature that Mrs. Rice consented to allow her treasure to be paraded through the main thoroughfares shortly after its arrival. Never did a circus parade in a country village create more real enthusiasm. Business was practically suspended during the hour of the ceremony. The miners followed in the wake of the cow, cheering wildly. Merchants ran from their tented stores with ribbons and flags, until her cowship was decorated more gaudily than a May day queen.

Following close on this incident a new tent appeared on the main street, in front of which was a crude sign with inscription:

"Fresh ice cream and milk shakes from Mrs. Rice's cow."

It was business acumen worthy of genius. Mrs. Rice was the envy of every merchant in town. Her establishment was thronged day and evening. The supply inexhaustible, yet no one had the temerity to question openly the genuineness of the delicacies served.

When Mrs. Rice failed to put in an appearance as usual one morning inquiry developed that the cow had died suddenly during the night. There was consternation in the camp.

No reason for its death could be assigned.

It was suggested that some jealous rival among the saloon men, whose business was affected by the cow's supply, might have poisoned the beast, but this was shouted down as too infamous for Goldfield.

A Curious Advertisement.

An old London paper contains the following curious advertisement: "Wanted, a man between twenty and thirty years of age to be a footman and underbutler in a great family. He must be of the Church of England and have had the smallpox in the natural way. Also a woman, middle-aged, to wait upon a young lady of great fashion and fortune. The woman must be of the Church of England, have had the smallpox in the natural way, very sober, steady, and well behaved and understand dress, getting up lace and fine linen and doing all things necessary for a young lady that goes into all public places and keeps the best company. Inquire of the printer of this paper.—Oct. 1, 1774."

Postponement Inevitable.

"If yoh husban' beats yoh, mabbe yoh kin hab him sent to de whippin' pos'," said Mrs. Potomac Jackson.

"If yoh husban' ever beats me," said Mrs. Tolliver Grapevine, "dey kin send him to de whippin' pos' if dey wants to, but dey'll have to wait till he gets out'n de hospital."—Washington Star.

In After Years.

Old Foggy Father—My father never supplied me with money to squander on fast horses, theater parties, late dinners and the like.

Up to Date Son—Oh, that's all right, dad. You must remember that I come of a more aristocratic family than you did.—Chicago News.

An Audience at Fault.

"We haven't the orators we once had," said the man who is habitually regretful.

"Yes, we have," answered Senator Sorghum, "the trouble is that the public nowadays is too busy to listen to 'em."—Washington Star.

The great doctrine is: The better you behave, the better you will get along.

SKIN DISEASES SPEAK FOR THE BLOOD

Skin Diseases speak for the blood and tell of the acid-laden, poisonous condition of that vital fluid, and of its effort to throw off and rid the system of the poisons and waste matters that have accumulated in it. Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Boils and diseases of this type are all caused by a weakened and polluted blood circulation, and though they may have lain dormant in the system during the cold weather, at the coming of Spring and Summer, when

the blood is reacting and making extra efforts to expel all morbid and poisonous matter, they make their appearance. External remedies cannot cure; they soothe and give temporary relief, but often clog the pores and glands, and the poison causing the trouble is thus shut up in the system to break out afresh later on. S. S. S., a purely vegetable blood remedy, cures all skin diseases by going down into the circulation, driving out all poisons and waste matters, strengthening the blood, leaving the skin soft and smooth, and building up the entire system by its tonic effect. S. S. S. cures Nettle Rash, Poison Oak and all skin diseases that enter the system through the pores and glands, as well as those that

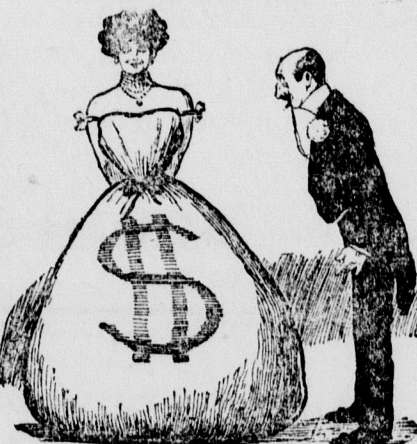
have their origin in the blood. Book on Skin Diseases and any advice wished, without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

No Veto Power in Ohio.

Ohio is the only State in which the governor does not possess the power of veto, according to the Brooklyn Eagle.

The story dates back nearly 100 years to the time when Arthur St. Clair was the territorial governor of Ohio. In those days the fee for a marriage license in Ohio was \$2, and according to the law such a fee went into the pockets of the governor. The general assembly finally decided to repeal the statute, and not desiring to deprive the governor of this particular source of revenue, two bills were passed, one repealing the law permitting the governor to annex the marriage license fee and the other increasing his salary a proportionate amount. But the governor, with a keen eye for the main chance, signed the bill raising his salary and vetoed the bill depriving him of the marriage fees. The general assembly passed the vetoed bill over the governor's protest, but Mr. St. Clair was sustained by the legislative council. There was a general mixup for a while and later the constitutional convention met and abolished the veto power. Fifty years later, in 1852, another constitutional convention was held, but all attempts to incorporate a veto power into the State constitution were defeated.



The titled fortune-hunter's conception of the American girl.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Sorry for Him.

The young man on the elevated was concealing a lighted cigarette in his left hand, to the obvious amusement of the young woman who was accompanying him. Every once in a while he took a surreptitious puff.

"Now, Frank," she protested, "you mustn't."

For answer he snatched her stickpin with his other hand, and held it up tantalizingly before her eyes.

"Give that right back," she exclaimed. "Put it right in here."

She held out her open shopping bag. The young man became a bit confused, and dropped something into the bag. It was not the pin. The girl hastily closed the bag without noticing the thin curl of smoke issuing from it. Several passengers rode three stations beyond where they intended to get off, in the hope of further developments, but nothing happened.

"I'm sorry for that young man when she finds out," murmured one man as he departed regretfully.

Cook Island Laws.

There are some strange laws in the Cook Islands, in the eastern Pacific. The population is Maori and each island legislates for itself. The island council of Manihiki, one of the group, has in force an ordinance to regulate village life within the island. It begins by re-enacting "the ancient law of Manihiki as to dogs" and sentencing to death any dogs on the island. Pigs are not to wander at large, and any person going about after 9 p. m. may be arrested and taken to the court house to explain his reason for being abroad. No debt incurred by a native inhabitant is to be recoverable in any court. Selling or giving intoxicating liquor to any native inhabitant is punishable with a fine of \$50.

They Don't Count.

"But there is much opposition to your proposed bill."

"Does Senator Graball oppose it?"

"Oh, no."

"Is Leader Graphter against it?"

"Not at all."

"Then who does oppose it?"

"The people."

"Oh, shucks!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Point of View.

"Every time a woman looks in a mirror," remarked the old bachelor, "she imagines she sees a thing of beauty."

"And every time a man looks in one," retorted the young widow, "he imagines he sees a hero."

ARABS HOLD FRENCH NOBLE.

Marquis of Segonzac Captured on Trip in Atlas Mountains.

The marquis of Segonzac has been taken prisoner in the south of Morocco after making an exploring trip, the accounts of which read like a romance.

The mountainous parts of Morocco are closed to foreigners, says the Boston Globe; in fact, the authority of the sultan is hardly recognized except where backed up by an army. The tribes of this wild region have always maintained at least semi-independence.

This young French nobleman had already spent several years in African explorations disguised at different times as a beggar, a servant and a pilgrim. Just what disguise he assumed on this trip is not stated by L'Illustration, from which these facts are taken.

His party included only one Frenchman besides himself, M. Riqueraire, who had charge of the mapmaking. Prof. Boulifa, of the school of letters at Algiers, went as Berber interpreter and Abd el Aziz Zengul, professor at the school of oriental languages at Paris, as Arab interpreter.

The party began its trip at Marrakech Dec. 30 and by Feb. 4 had traversed the almost unknown region of the Atlas mountains, climbing Aiaichi, which has a height of 4,200 meters, or nearly 14,000 feet.

The little party then broke up and the explorer himself turned to the south and was in a few days made prisoner by Mohammed ben Tabia, sheik of the tribe of Sektana. Fortunately the other members of his party had with them the records, maps and photographs; negotiations are now under way to secure his release.

One Way of Examining.

Ho, there, Zimmie!" called the village physician's man-of-all-work to the lad who was passing. "Doctor said for me to tell you, if you came along, that he wanted to see you inside. Think he's lookin' for a new office boy. He's in the office now."

"You tell him to go straight up!" retorted little Zimmie Fiddler, preparing to run. "See me inside? not much! He needn't think he's goin' to git to cut me open on any such excuse as that! Blast him! That's no way to examine an office boy!"

Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases

A. B. Smith Co., 116 Ellis street, San Francisco, headquarters for trunks, bags and leather goods. Goods delivered free if this ad is mentioned. Write for catalogue.

The Waddell Cure

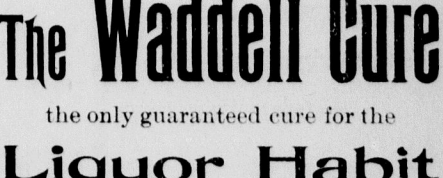
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We positively guarantee to cure or refund the money in every case. Call or send for booklet.

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A new permanent Hotel located directly opposite and overlooking the main entrance to Lewis & Clark Fair. Most beautiful view of the grounds. All street cars going to the Fair land you at the hotel door. Electric lighted rooms and all modern conveniences. Rooms: \$50, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day. Reserve your rooms by mail or wire.

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S. F. N. C. No. 32, 1905

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TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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